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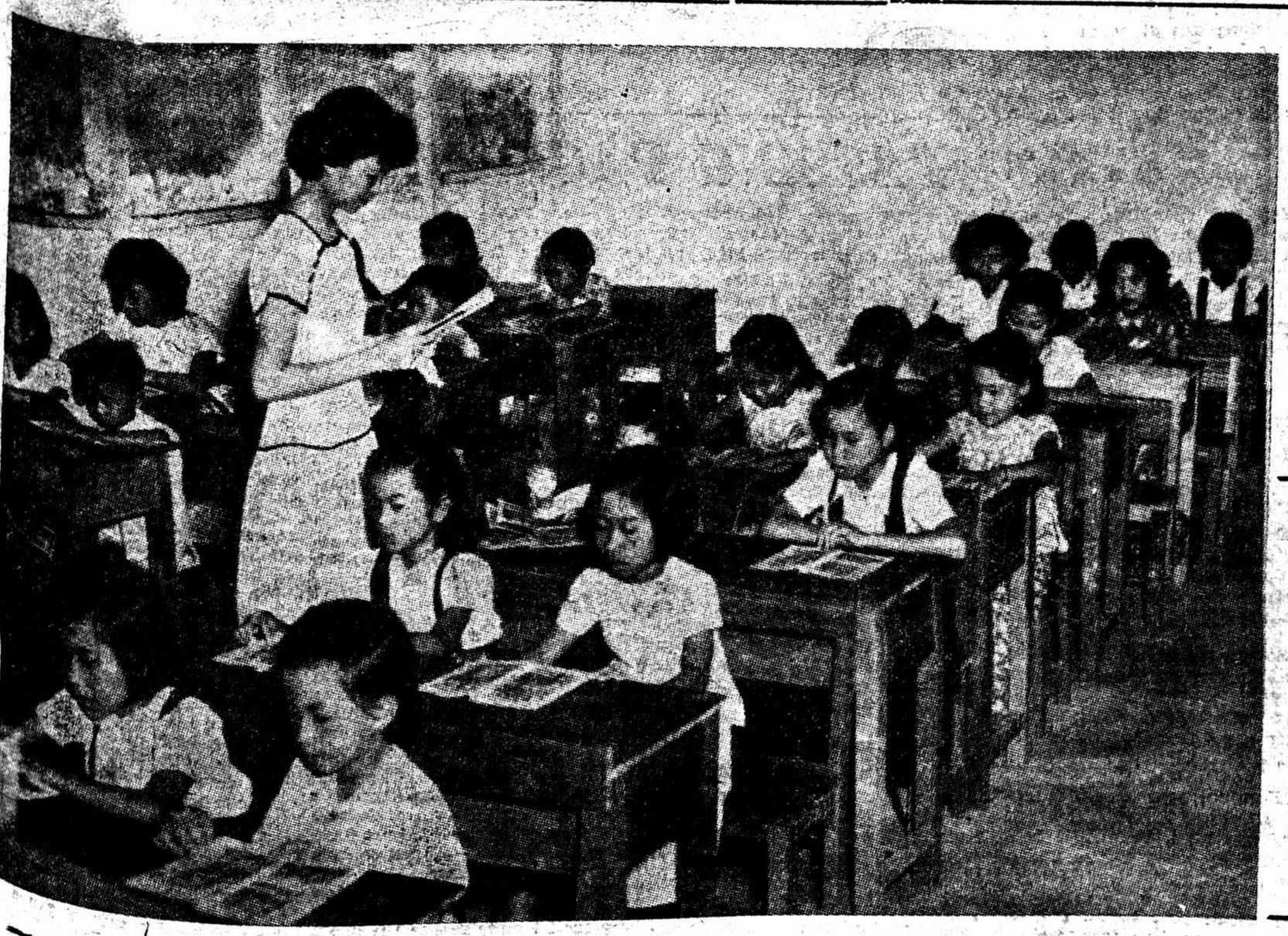
NEW LOOK FOR MALAYA

Outdoor activities like Scouting are encouraged in the new schools of Malaya which are established to bring about a national consciousness among the youth of different races.

(Right) are lined up smart Scouters for inspection by the authorities.



A trained teacher busy (left) shepherding her class in the national schools of Malaya. where children of all races of the plural society of the Archipelago come together for the new system of education.

India's First Rebel Martyr

SEE PAGE 5

Building A New Malaya

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BY HUGH TEMPLE

WITH the aim of fashioning a new Malaya dedicated to national cohesion and purged of communal prejudice, education experts in the Federation are building the structure blue-printed last November by the Federal Legislative Council in its Education Ordinance.

The basis of the revolutionary legislation is acceptance of the aim of achieving universal and compulsory education at least at the primary stage, and, for this purpose, the provision of free primary education in national schools for children of all races in the Federation between the ages of six and 12, with progressive development of secondary and post-secondary education.

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Until this development occurs, children will continue to attend the existing English, Malay, Chinese or Tamil schools—the designation indicating the language in which lessons are given. In January 1952 some 720,000 children were enrolled in all primary and secondary schools; in January 1953 the enrolment rose to 804,000. It is estimated, however, that about half a million children in the primary school age-group have attended school for two or three years only or have had no schooling at all.

In Malaya's plural society of Malays, Chinese and Indians—the three main groups—the existing system of separate language schools inevitably tends to foster racial differences which it is the Government's ardent object to resolve in order that a conscious and firmly-rooted feeling of belonging to a Malayan nation may come into being and produce the political and social conditions conducive to eventual self-government.

Although in theory the Malay, Chinese and Tamil language schools have always been open to children of all races, in practice they are patronised only by the respective races. The English schools draw their pupils from boys and girls of all races, and though special entry classes for Malays have been organised for many years, they are still greatly outnumbered by Chinese and Indians. Most Tamil schools are sited in rubber estates where there is a predominance of Tamil workers and where the law requires schools of this kind to be founded when there are more than ten children of primary school age. A very large proportion of all schools have received Government grants-in-aid.

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Under the system laid down in the new Ordinance whether directly or by means of grants-in-aid, the Government will foot the entire bill for the national schools in which primary education will be provided free for children of all races. Language and English schools which remain outside the national pattern will, however, continue to qualify for financial assistance by complying with certain minimum conditions concerning the appointment and treatment of teachers and the standard of textbooks.

The teaching medium in national schools may be either Malay or English. In the Malay medium national schools English will be taught from the first year, and in the English medium national schools Malay will be taught from the beginning of the third year. In both types of schools Chinese and Tamil will be taught as optional subjects where there are at least 15 pupils in any standard whose parents wish them to learn these languages. As national schools come to be established in each district throughout the country, the local inhabitants will be able to choose whether the children are to be taught in English or Malay.

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That broadly is the basis of the new Ordinance first steps in the physical application of which are the major problems of the education experts this year. Already they are in the advanced stages

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WEEK-END FUN

"I saw you with a pretty blonde last night, Jack. Where did you meet her?"

"I don't know. I opened my wallet and there she was."

*

"Have you any cream for restoring the complexion?" asked the faded spinster.

"Restoring, miss? You mean preserving!" said the assistant, heartily.

He sold her ten shillings' worth.

*

"So your car is out of action for the week-end?"

"Yes; isn't it funny that a woman who can spot a blonde hair on your coat at ten paces can't see a pair of garage doors?"

*

A man had been trying to write a telegram with a pen provided by the post office. After two or three ineffectual starts he turned to the girl behind the counter and said: "Is this by any chance the pen used by King John at the signing of Magna Carta?"

The girl replied: "Inquiries on the right, sir!"

*

"Father was delighted when I told him you were a poet."

"I'm glad to hear that!"

"Yes, the last of my boys he tried to kick out of the house was a boxing champion."

*

A coffee salesman was travelling through Alabama, and as he waited for a train in a small town he chatted with a lazy-looking Negro idling on a seat at the station.

"Ever drink coffee?" he inquired, with an eye to stirring up interest in his line.

The Negro admitted he drank a lot of coffee. Fifty cups a day.

"Fifty cups a day! Doesn't it keep you awake?" inquired the salesman.

"Well, it helps!" answered the Negro.

*

A crowd had gathered round a man selling tins of corn cure. After a long speech he asked if anyone had bought a tin before.

A voice from the back of the crowd shouted: "Yes, I had a tin last week."

"Thank you, sir," said the salesman. "And did it do all I say?"

"Yes—and more. My wife used it to polish the furniture, and it took all the knobs off the chest o' drawers!"

*

"Tell me: Who was braver than Lancelot, wiser than Solomon, more honest than Lincoln, wittier than Mark Twain, and more handsome than Apollo?" a woman was asked.

"I didn't know you knew my first husband," was her prompt reply.

*

"Do you believe in free speech, Mr. Parkinson?"

"Certainly."

"Then can I use your telephone?"

*

"So you suffer from indigestion?" asked the helpful friend. "Well, what could be better than drinking a pint of warm water after every meal?"

"Indigestion!"

*

"How are your bees this year, old man?"

"Pretty good. Very little honey—but they stung my mother-in-law twice."

*

"I notice your prices are very much shorter than anyone else's", said a punter to a bookie during the last race.

"Yes," replied the bookie; "so are my legs."

*

"My dear, he's very generous. Doesn't mind what he spends on me. Says it all goes down as 'expenses.'"

"Petting cash, I suppose?"

A husky city youth applied for a job on a farm. He was accepted, given a big supper and sent to bed. Next morning, the farmer shook the boy awake with a hearty: "Hey, lad, it's four-thirty!"

"Four-thirty?" mumbled the youth sleepily. "Well, Pop, that's pretty late. It's time you got to bed! You must have a lot of work to do tomorrow!"

*

As I got on the elevator, I heard the operator tell the starter: "The generator was turned off. I got stuck between floors for 55 minutes. It was really awful!"

The starter was sympathetic: "Worried about an accident?"

"No," explained the operator unhappily. "It was supposed to be my lunch hour."

UPS AND DOWNS

A cute gal elevator operator, exposed for the umpteenth time, to the remark, "I suppose you have your ups and downs," snapped back, "It's not the ups and downs that bother me. It's the jerks!"

*

Little Freddie had been too young to see "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" when it was first released, so his mother made a point of taking him to a performance of the re-issue. They arrived in the theatre while the picture was in progress and left at the same point in the story.

As they moved up the aisle, Freddie looked back over his shoulder at the screen, then whispered audibly to his mother: "If she bites into that apple again, she's nuts!"

'HUMPTY DUMPTY'

Prall in 'The Sacraments Bee.'

PASSING PAGEANT

NATURE has provided a 25-year-old girl at Chiengmai (N. Thailand) with a tail.—Press report.

Thank God girls in general have no caudal appendage; else mere man's life would simply be intolerable what with Eves' wagging of tongues and wagging of tails.

*

To combat cholera, the Health Authorities of Bombay in their grandmotherly tips of numerous 'do's and don'ts advise: 'Keep your stomach full, as stomach juices being acidic are hostile to cholera germs.'

In these days of empty and half-empty stomachs of 90 p.c. of the populace, this advice sounds like that of the French royalty who exclaimed: 'But why don't the people eat cakes,' when told they had no bread to eat.

*

What is up in Portuguese Colony of Diu?, enquires a Press headline.

Dieu et mon Goa-Damaon?

*

Four fishermen caught in the storm off Madras refused to be rescued. They wanted food and water, but refused to leave their catamaran.

—A moving tale of 'either we sink or swim together.'

*

"Flying saucers seen at Moga" —Press headline.

Often we read of these saucers. I wish my Irani restauranter had all these when I see his worn out set while he is serving tea.—By the bye where are their concomitant mates, the cups, gone or flown away? Are they reserved for some fateful day?

*

Headmen of the Laman Tribe in Sholapur district say: 'Give us land and we will give up liquor-smuggling.'

This is another phase of peace-time war against hunger. In effect the Headmen say 'Give us the land to till (and fill the stomach) and we will do away with the job of liquor-smuggling. A sporting spirited offer.'

*

In spite of Bombay getting plentiful of rainfall — an excess for the period — we are still having dry spells, in Bombay, and our lot of sweltering slowly but surely continues.

Eves are still seen flaunting their fashions with backless and semi-fronted gowns. My sympathies with them! — of course from a respectable distance.

When even a rickety scarecrow like myself feels the agony of a dry spell I quite realise the plight of plumpy daughters of Eve.

The wearer knows where the shoe pinches and non-wearer knows where the heat twitches. Well has a worldly wise man said:—

The rich and poor alike
Their nakedness display,
The poor because they must
The rich because they may.

KAM.

Personality Is Inner Self

*

BY C. GRIFFITHS

WHEN one speaks of a person possessing that subtle influence called personality, one often associates the word with one who is socially popular. This is, of course, true as far as it goes. But personality is an influence of far greater importance in our lives than that. So important, indeed, that often it means the difference between success and failure. Moreover, personality defects are often the primary cause of occupational and social maladjustment, writes the author in "Psychology".

Now, physical research has done much to clarify many points in regard to personality. One of the most striking things it has brought to light is that persons with mediocre abilities, but with strong personalities, have a better chance of success in life than those with exceptional abilities, but weak personalities. This is not difficult to understand, for all-round success in life calls for the ability to get along with others. Moreover, success often entails leadership, and one can hardly envisage a leader without personality.

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So important is this question of personality regarded in the business world today, that some business leaders rate it as high as 85 per cent to 90 per cent, training and experience counting for a mere 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Take engineers, for example. One would hardly expect personality to matter very much in a profession that is more concerned with precise facts and figures and practical workmanship. Yet, when an American university gave personal ratings to the senior members of its engineering class and years later collected data on their earnings, it was found that those engineers with the highest personality ratings in college were earning by far the highest incomes from their profession.

While personality often determines our success or failure in life, it is important to remember that there must be no deficiency in our personality. In other words, both sides of our personality must be developed.

Let us examine this point more closely. Personality is of a dual nature—the concrete or physical and the abstract or mental. By the former we mean those qualities that give physical expression to the personality, such as grooming, manners, voice. In fact, all those physical qualities that contribute to an agreeable personality. The abstract or mental side of our personality is the side that gives expression to psychological qualities and traits. Both sides must be developed to ensure a well-balanced personality.

●

Before we leave this question of physical qualities, we will consider the question of good looks, for example, from a personality point of view. No one needs to be told that good looks are an *aid* to personality. But they are by no means imperative. Their personality value rather depends upon our other qualities. For instance, the effect of good looks can be neutralised by a harsh or discordant voice, slovenly appearance, or bad manners. Moreover, there are many people to whom Nature has been unkind in the matter of looks, but who, none the less, possess fine personalities.

Their secret probably lies in the fact that they have taken stock of their weak and strong points and developed the former until they are on a par with the latter.

Any improvement, then, we can bring about in our manners, our general appearance, can have a beneficent effect on our personalities. But it cannot be too emphatically stated that improvement in these physical essentials can avail us little if it serves only to cover up our lack of good qualities. People quickly penetrate such devices. Moreover, we must remember that personality is really dependent on the inner forces of our being.

We all possess distinctive qualities of our own, and it is by the development of these qualities that we acquire strong personality.

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Pot-Boiling In Indo-China

VESTED INTERESTS KEEP WAR GOING

By Claude Bourdet

Claude Bourdet is a distinguished French journalist who began his career as editor of the Resistance paper Combat. He is now editor of l'Observateur.

THE war in Indo-China is worse than a mess. "Cancer" or "ulcer" is the word used by writers of all shades of opinion in the French press. Not only has the war cost France more than twice the total amount of American aid for all purposes, civilian and military—as the President of the French Republic stressed in a famous speech last year—but the loss of life has been appalling. It is generally admitted that at least as many officers as are graduated yearly from Saint-Cyr (French military academy) have been killed or disabled every year.

The moral effect is even worse. The difference between the official and the actual value of the Indo-Chinese currency—until a few days ago the piastre was equal officially to seventeen francs but brought only nine on the free market—has given rise to financial speculation on a huge scale by both commercial firms and political parties, taking advantage of their official connections. Last year, the director of the powerful bank of Indo-China, M. Laurent, told me a few months before he died that black-market deals in the piastre certainly amounted to more than ten billion francs a year. The whole of French political life is infected.

Two months ago, M. Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber, a well-known French journalist, wrote an article which caused a sensation in Paris. On the basis of the report of the parliamentary committee which has just come back from Indo-China, he said that the truth about the Indo-Chinese war was worse than anybody suspected, that the main reason why it continued was that it brought such huge profits to powerful interests.

He even hinted that certain groups have assiduously sabotaged, year after year, all attempts at a peaceful settlement. M. Servan Schreiber's evidence doubtless helped to influence the government to put through a long over-due downward revision of the piastre from seventeen francs to ten.

Ho's Peace Efforts

It should be emphasised that after Ho Chi-minh had been recognised by France as head of the Vietnam Republic in 1946 he made a real effort to reach an understanding with France. He sat down with the French at a round table conference in Fontainebleau, but the negotiations were wrecked by the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, Admiral d'Argenlieu, who, in the absence of Ho Chi-minh, tried to organise Vietnam in three separate states. Later the French gave up this idea and put Bao Dai back as emperor.

Peace might still have been preserved if in November, 1946, after a dispute between French and Vietnamese customs officials in Haiphong over one of the numerous financial questions left unsolved at Fontainebleau, the French army and navy had not opened fire on the town of Haiphong, killing, according to the admiral commanding the fleet, 6,000 Vietnamese civilians—men, women and children. These facts were not disclosed to the French people till years afterward, when Professor Paul Mus, then head of the French Colonial School and later Professor at Yale, and Philippe Devillers published exhaustive surveys of the Indo-Chinese situation. Neither of these men have the faintest leaning toward Communism.

The Haiphong incident was very meagerly reported, but when a month later a Vietnam attack in Hanoi killed forty Frenchmen, the Paris press ran huge head-lines on the scandalous and unprovoked "aggression." And the war began.

Even then Ho Chi-minh tried for an agreement, appealing to the French Socialist Minister of Colonial Affairs for a truce and a treaty and being told that there could be "no talks with the aggressors."

Unrealistic French Terms

In 1947 he made a second appeal. The government's answer, transmitted by Professor Mus, was utterly unrealistic in the light of subsequent events. It asked for the disarmament and concentration of Vietnamese troops, which were yet unbeaten, and for the delivery to the French authorities of all non-Vietnamese in the republican army—a condition whose only precedent in recent history is found in Hitler's demands on the Vichy government. Ho Chi-minh replied, says Professor Mus, that he had accepted the principle of the French Union (a less liberal equivalent of the British Commonwealth) and that he understood there was no room in the French Union for cowards, and he would be a coward if he accepted the French terms."

The war went on. But it turned into something very different from what the military optimists in Paris and Indo-China foresaw in 1946. The republican army—generally known in France and Western countries as the Vietminh army, Vietminh being one of the former names of Ho Chi-minh's National Front—developed into a pewerful and extremely mobile instrument, well trained, well disciplined, well equipped. Its arms are either obtained by lend-lease or purchase from the USSR. China, and the People's Republics or are bought from Western armament firms in one of the neutral markets of the Far East. M. Laurent, whom I mentioned above, told me he believed Ho Chi-minh's government was able to buy most of its war material with the funds brought in by its very efficient taxation system; taxes are paid promptly even by French firms, which fear bombs or other reprisals if they are not "nice" about it. Incidentally, the huge sale of piastres against dollars by Ho Chi-minh in Hongkong and elsewhere explains the two currency rates.

Against the Vietminh army the French have used every possible weapon, every possible species of mercenary or voluntary soldier except French recruits, which the government could not possibly send to Indo-China, the war being so unpopular in France. But although these troops—French volunteers in quest of adventure, German Nazis making a new start, African mercenaries, and a growing number of Vietnamese soldiers possibly attracted by high pay and other advantages—fight well, and although the continuous flow of American material gives the French army ever-increasing power of destruction, the situation is developing every year and every month to the advantage of Ho Chi-minh.

Support For Viet-Minh

The evidence shows that the military successes of the Vietminh would be impossible if it were not supported by the major part of the population. Since 1947 this truth has been slowly dawning on the reactionary minds of French colonialists. When the ex-emperor Bao Dai was called back by the French and made the head of an "independent" Vietnam state, the French granted him, at least theoretically, a larger degree of independence than Ho Chi-minh had asked for in vain in 1946. But they granted it grudgingly, and the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese always had the impression that the French tried to take with one hand what they gave with the other and, moreover, that what they did give was due to Ho Chi-minh's military successes. Many French journalists have been asked in Vietnam. "If you really managed to beat Ho Chi-minh, wouldn't you immediately try to set up the old colonial system again?" This feeling is not of course very helpful to the moral consolidation of the Bao Dai regime. Moreover, Bao Dai's ministers are generally considered corrupt and inefficient, while there is nearly universal respect for the ability and moral integrity of the men around Ho Chi-minh, whether Communist or non-Communist.

Bao Dai's failure, however, may have other causes than the

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FLOWER OF YOUTH GETS UTMOST CARE

Village women being taught to read and write. Literacy campaign is one of the foremost priorities in Ho Chi Minh territory.

Efficiency And Human Touch Needed

OLD CIVILIAN MENTALITY MUST GO

A CIVIL servant must never forget that he is a servant and not a master of the community and that official position and competence need not and should not involve the lack of human touch. In tune with democracy civil service should be service of the people, by the people and for the people.

BY N. V. GADGIL M. P.

IT is said that one of the greatest assets which the British transferred to the Indian Government was the "IRON FRAME" of administration. No doubt the Civil Service have played a very important role in stabilising the hard won freedom but in the context of a welfare state it needs a complete overhaul.

After recruitment it is necessary that there should be adequate course of training. The object of training is to attain the greatest possible degree of efficiency. In any large scale organisation efficiency depends on two elements; one, the technical efficiency of the individual to do the particular job, and the less tangible efficiency of the organisation as a corporate body derived from the collective spirit and outlook of the individuals of whom the body is composed. In this context it is obvious that the training should produce the Civil Servant whose precision and clarity in the transaction of business should be taken for granted. Secondly, a Civil Servant must be attuned to the task he will be called upon to perform in a changed world. The world to-day is very dynamic. The Civil Service must, therefore, continuously and boldly adjust its outlook and its method to the new times. While necessity for high standard of efficiency is conceded, the purpose of training must not be to produce a robot like mechanical perfect Civil Servant. He must be aware of the relation of his work to the service rendered to the community. The fact that he has to work not in isolation but in a wider context must provide constant stimulus to his mind. If he is a technical person, he should have an opportunity to know the latest discovery of progress in the line. It will not be enough that he is trained for the job which is immediate. There is a greater necessity today to emphasise the liaison aspect of the Service.

CONTACT WITH PEOPLE

One of the common criticism of the Civil Service is that the attitude of the Civil Servants and of the Government Departments to the public is not what it ought to be. It is freely stated that the Civil Servants had and still have the Dak Bungalow mentality. They do not like to mix with the citizens as freely and as informally as is necessary in a modern Welfare State. The inculcation of the right attitude towards the public and towards business should be one of the objects of training.

A Civil Servant must never forget that he is a servant and not a master of the community and that official position and competence need not and should not involve the lack of human touch.

There are Civil Servants who act correctly from this point of view. The others must be raised to the same standard since the entire Service is liable to be judged on the basis of innumerable daily contacts between the members of the public and the Government machine. It is not merely in the direct personal contact that a sense of service must be fostered but in the conduct of correspondence, in the drafting of circulars and forms it is equally important that proper consideration for the man at the other end must be considered highly relevant.

QUICK DECISION

The necessity of taking decision cannot be emphasised too much. There are occasions when speed is vital and training should emphasise the need for a proper sense of urgency. Dilatoriness sometimes is abominable and speed also sometimes can be worked to a dangerous point. The point to be noted is that habit and appropriate training to build, to take speedy decision is the necessity. The Civil Servants are as a rule very cautious in taking decision. It is because they have to take correct decision that they delay it till every possible point of view is duly analysed and considered. Perhaps this caution is equated with hesitation. Sometimes comparison is made between the work done in a private business and the work done in Government agency.

In a private business the man is responsible to himself and has not to give any explanation and certainly not to the public at large. There speed is a great virtue. While in the Government organisation whatever be the decision and however trifling it may be, the entire public has a right to demand explanation for the same through their representatives in the legislature. Hence the necessity of taking correct decision whatsoever delay it may involve. However, the point is that the post-entry training must be directed, as stated above, to create a habit of prompt and speedy work and taking of decisions as speedily as possible.

POST-ENTRY TRAINING

The post-entry training of the members of the new Civil Service must be properly and systematically organised. At present after the officer under training leaves the Administrative Training School, he goes to the District and is given some important job. But there is no systematic plan or no training Officer to train the new entrant in different fields of administration. He is to pick up things and this complaint is even made in England. In his book 'The Fountain in Trafalgar Square' Mr. Munro has stated that more or less the new entrant in the Civil Service has to find out his own way. In the report of the Committee on the Training of Civil Servants, appointed by the British Parliament there is a recommendation that in each large Department there should be a Departmental Training Officer who should be responsible for the operation of the departmental scheme, for its constant overhaul and improvement. It should be the function of this Departmental Training Officer to train up the new Civil Servants.

This is a good suggestion and the Government of India should consider it. In any scheme of co-operation sufficient interest and attention must be secured to familiarise the new members of the Civil Service with the purpose of the organisation, and the procedure therein.

No training can be complete without training in the matter of staff co-operation. In England the system of Whitley Council is doing extremely good work. In Government of India the present writer started the experiment for the first time in the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, and he claims that this has given very good results and has created an atmosphere of understanding between the top and the bottom servants working in that Department. It is more than a mere plausible argument to say that Government machinery can function successfully to the extent it secures co-operation of those who work.

Reference to the desirability of having a Departmental Training Officer is already made above. It is a common experience that a new entrant on arrival in the Department, however big or small it may be, is completely confused. It should be the endeavour of this officer to receive the newcomer and create confidence in his mind so that he should feel that here is a field where he can contribute something to the service of the community. As to how the training should be organised must be left to the training officer himself. The details may vary according to the purposes of the Department and the important proceedures in the same. I think every Department should have a short and readable booklet containing a brief sketch of the history and functions of the Department, some hints on office procedure, explanation of certain technical terms in common use and particulars of the principal rules affecting the official life of the Civil Servant. It is necessary that some training period should precede before a trainee takes up his duties. There should be a special course during this period. The exact nature and duration of the course is bound to vary from grade to grade.

In the administration of a modern State specialization has an important bearing and the general training necessary for an administrator cannot be neglected and it should be of such character that a man can be transferred from one type of work to another with little or no special training. Method has a place in the organisation of any Government.

It widens the outlook of the persons involved and makes them more loyal to the organisation as such than to any particular group or branch. The training should also be of such a character that the man should be able to take up the work in outstations if transferred from the headquarters. Experience in the field brings the administrator face to face with life. We need to train Civil Servants in the proper appreciation of the point of view of the public

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"WATCH THE BIRDIE!"

Service Of People Must Be New Motto

'Fana-Sic-Tic!'

PATTER: By Asude

I AM considerably affected by the unfortunate experience of the "Prime Minister" at Konnagar. You may have read all about it—or again, you may not. Probably you are more interested in Syngman Rhee. Anyway, I am taking no chances about it. Here is the full dope as the U.P.I. ladled it out.

Konnagar is a small town in Bengal. And it has its lads of the village, as all towns have. And they play "politics" as lads will. Lads, as you know, ranging from 12 to 80. They would play at Politics and Parliaments and Ministers. A dangerous game, as hard-boiled old stagers know, but the boys of Konnagar did not. So, they played "politics".

They played it on a patch of a plot outside the town. All went well till the question of the Cabinet came in. Thirty-three Members were duly elected and sworn in. Portfolios were allotted, and then the trouble started. For, they could not decide as to who the Prime Minister was to be.

There were two qualifications essential for the honour. One was, complexion. It was unanimously agreed that no candidate who had got less than an 18-carat golden complexion *a la* Nishatbagh could qualify. Kashmir was definitely the target. The boys knew that that's where the Prime Ministers came from —like nuts from Brazil.

The other condition was a more elaborate one. It laid down that "the candidate must be able to pronounce FANTASTIC NONSENSE without (a) stopping midway for breath, (b) cutting his tongue, or, (c) a lockjaw. The preliminary rounds resulted in a dead heat between two contestants,—Dara and Gora, both aged twelve.

Dara passed the complexion test with ease. The Gora got a cake of washing soap from somewhere and had Dara's face scrubbed and scrubbed and scrubbed till the referee had to interfere. But it was no use. The more Gora scrubbed, the brighter gleamed Dara's peach-blossom skin. Beauty, it was confirmed, was not skin-deep in Dara's case.

That was all to the mustard so far as the first test went. It was when taking the second hurdle that Ganymede came a hopeless cropper. You see, something had happened to Dara immediately after his birth which made it impossible for him to get away with FANTASTIC NONSENSE without trouble.

First, he said "Fana-tish-tic!" Immediately correcting himself, he spat out: "Fanash-tic-tic!"..... The Cabinet expressed dissatisfaction. An Apollo for a Prime Minister was all very well, but what was the use of an Apollo if he could not reel off "Fantastic Nonsense" when Communalism was rampant in the country?

But they gave Dara a third and last chance. And Dara, after what looked like a facial earthquake, managed to blurt out: "FANA-SIC-TIC!" And there Dara stuck. He had to,—because he could not think of a fourth permutation. Repeatedly he shouted: "Fana-sic-tic!", "Fana-sic-tic!",—but it was no good. Dara was out of the ring.

And Gora stepped into it. And with his first foot on the sawdust, he started rending the welkin with shouts of "Fantastic Nonsense" till the Cabinet had to ask him to "put a sock in it." Gora stopped. And the Cabinet sat down to deliberate.

You see, it was not enough that Gora could say "Fantastic Nonsense" without an accident. He was nowhere near Dara on the complexion test. I would not say that he had the general look of a coal-heaver in the Grand Trunk Express,—I would not go so far as that. But he was definitely in Grade C where Dara's complexion stood in Grade A.

But it was definitely a tie. The Cabinet pondered and pondered and pondered till they felt a gnawing in the stomach. So, eventually, they decided on a "toss-up." A coin was spun in the air, and Dara won the toss. The Cabinet asked Dara to go and take his seat on the Prime Minister's chair.

This was an old canister made of tin which had held kerosene oil in the year of the Partition of Bengal. Dara stalked up to it,—but he could not reach it. He had counted without Gora. For, Gora, though out was definitely not down yet. He shoved Dara out of his way and plumped himself down on the canister.

And he characterised the "toss-up" as FANTASTIC NONSENSE! in true-blue Prime-Ministerial fashion. He said that it was not a baby complexion which was going to win the battles for the Government. What was the use of cherry-blossom cheeks when they could not exhale "fantastic nonsense"? And so on.

The sequel does not make humorous reading. Gora occupied the Prime Minister's throne just for two minutes. And then the Cabinet, and after it, the whole electorate stepped in. They got Gora off the honoured seat by sheer violence,—and then they did things to him which resulted in his being carted away to Konnagar Hospital.

You think I am pulling one of my yarns again, don't you? Well, ask the U.P.I. if I am not right. They broadcast the whole thing to all the papers. Some of them published it. Others found the Korean circus more interesting. All I have done is to fill in some of the gaps with first-hand information which I collected from a friend domiciled in Konnagar.

THE first to proclaim our goal of an Indian Republic, when the Indian National Congress had not yet been founded and the Indian Nation was not yet conscious of its rights, Vasudeo Balvant Phadke has ever been a name to conjure with for the Indian patriots. His revolt was the first fierce challenge to the British Government in India.

The author of this series on Phadke's thrilling life and noble sacrifice in the cause of Indian freedom, is a wellknown man of Marathi letters and a research scholar. His biography of Vasudeo Balvant Phadke and the recent book on the lives of prominent Indian martyrs "Mrutyunjayancha "Atmayajna" are very popular books in Maharashtra.

With this article, the author begins the series on the life of Vasudeo Balvant for the sake of non-Marathi-knowing readers.

FIRST REBEL MARTYR UNDER BRITISH RULE

I—Childhood

Vasudeo Balvant Phadke

By V. S. JOSHI

ON the 17th of February, seventy years ago, Vasudeo Balvant Phadke, the first rebel martyr during the British regime in Hindustan, breathed his last, as a transportee in the Fort of Aden. Thus ended a life full of expectations and excitement, whose irrepressible yearning for Indian freedom and noble self-immolation in the cause of Indian independence lent a romantic charm and veneration to a name, which became the symbol of political revolt in this country, for years to come.

The splendour of free India vanished for decades on the 10th of May 1818, when the aggressive Union Jack of the British began to flaunt defiantly over the historical walls of the Shanwarwada! Tired of the insecurity of the tumultuous life under the moribund Swadeshi Raj, Indians, in general, were dazzled with the trifling reforms and the peace under the foreign rule and welcomed the British Raj. But the embers of national self-respect yet burnt in quite a few—daring hearts, whose fiery resolve to shake off the foreign yoke, soon struck the first deadly blow for independence on the 10th of May, 1857, and culminated in the first war of Indian Independence! The upheaval of 1857 moved to its depth the entire politically conscious India, but ended in defeat for the Indian patriots. This failure, however, failed to extinguish the ambition to challenge the 'invincible' might of the British Empire, in more daring hearts, amongst whom shines forth with unique glory, the thrilling life of Vasudeo Balvant Phadke.

Under Swaraj

The Phadkes have won immortal fame, as the first amongst the innumerable Indian families, who distinguished themselves for their total sacrifice in the national cause. Originally hailing from Kelshi, a hamlet in the Konkan, they were people of modest substance, until their precarious family finances drove them 'to seek fortunes in foreign lands.' They then migrated to Shirdhon, a village five miles from Panvel, in the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency and settled there for good. Anantrao Phadke, grandfather of Vasudeo Balvant, was born in 1760 and had held the command of the fort of Karnalla near Shirdhon, in the Swaraj. The fort had a strategic importance since the days of Shivaji, as it commanded a wide range from Matheran and Bombay on one side and from Campoli to Poona on the other. Anantrao was an erudite scholar in Sanskrit, well-versed in the ancient Hindu Dharmashastras and an expert chess player. Well built and robust in physique, he soon expanded the insignificant estates of his family into hundreds of rice fields, with over two hundred cattle and a grand orchard enhancing the majesty of his ancient mansion at Shirdhon. He was industrious, detested the help of servants in his personal work. He was very fond of planting trees in his garden and fields.

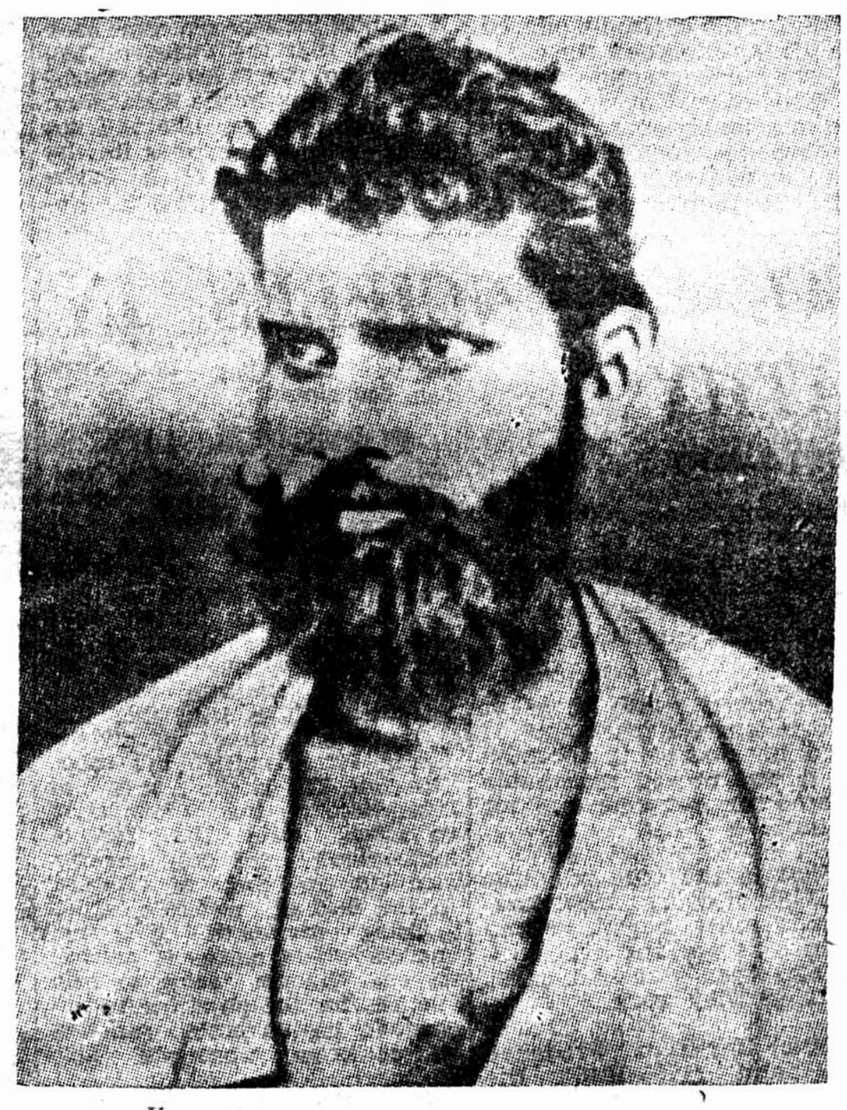
Loss Of Fort

After levelling the whole of Hindustan, the British also demanded the surrender of Karnalla, close on the surrender of the Peshwas. Anantrao furiously turned down the demand and garrisoned the fort and prepared for a fight. Consequences followed. With an ultimatum to surrender or perish, the British laid siege, amidst the thunder of their cannons, to the fort. For full three days Anantrao defended the fort. But alive to the hopeless struggle, he at last surrendered it with discretion.

The fort and the liberty of the land was thus gone for the Phadkes. But the patriotism rankling in his heart, Anantrao brought up his eldest son Balvantrao, who was born in 1821, to a life of hardihood and courage. Balvantrao was a good horse-rider and was called Subedar by many, who were acquainted with the position and power held by his father.

Balvantrao was married to a rich bride named Saraswati, the eldest daughter of Vishvanathpant Borgaonkar of Kalyan. She was a a charming lady both in appearance and manners. To this couple was born a son, afterwards known to fame as the first revolutionary rebel martyr of Hindustan, Vasudeo Balvant, who entered this world at about 2 a.m. on the 4th day of November, 1845. Anantrao was now a grey-haired man of eight-five. But he celebrated the birth of his grandson with great pomp and splendour at Shirdhon. The grandson of such a soldier-politician, Vasudeo was thus an heir to a great name and tradition and embarked upon a promising childhood, trailing the grandeur of a glorious dynasty!

India's First Revolutionary



Vasudeo Balvant Phadke, the Indian revolutionary was born at Shirdon in 1845 and died in Aden Fort in 1883 in British custody.

After passing his early childhood at Shirdhon, Vasudeo moved to Kalyan to his maternal grandfather's. He had inherited the beauty of his mother and the vigour of his militant grandfather. He had an imposing presence and was a handsome child. His snow-white complexion, muscular body and impressive bluish eyes made him a fascinating child. He called Sarasvatibai "mother". But his maternal uncles also called his grandmother "mother", which sometimes created a confusion as to the person they meant. Vasudeo, however, solved the problem by calling Sarasvatibai "my mother" and the grandmother "Mama's mother", and after a certain lapse of time he began straightway calling his mother as "Saraswati". His innocent address, with its childlike forgetfulness of the possible insolence implicit in that address, was, however, laughed away by the elders. For Vasudeo loved his mother more than anything else in the world and would not allow anybody to speak ill of her.

Planting For Posterity

When Vasudeo was six years of age, his thread ceremony came off at Shirdhon with due eclat. His nonagenarian grandfather had now become very old; yet he ceased not to toil in his fields. During one of his walks he broke one of his legs. But the bodily infirmity could not damp his agility. Thenceforth he would move about in the garden in a servant-borne "Doli" and still plant fresh trees. This evoked Vasudeo's query. He asked him, "Anna, why do you plant these trees at such a ripe age?" and Anantrao replied, "I plant these trees, so that my descendents may enjoy their fruit. I plant these trees for posterity."

Vasudeo was a delinquent at studies at first and could not finish even the Marathi alphabet when he was seven. But he built up a robust body on the rich food of his wealthy home and could easily digest a daily quantum of three-fourth seer of milk with ease. A reminder of books prompted him to slip out of the house unnoticed for aimless rambles in the countryside. He had a great flair for racing of bullock-carts and his fondness for the "Chakda", a tiny swift bullock cart, earned him the nickname "Chakdya." His rebellious nature also engaged him in violent fights with his adversaries and his vanquished rivals would many times lodge their complaints with his parents. To dodge the consequences, he sought refuge in dilapidated houses or the lumber room until the crisis passed off. His father used the rod on him sometimes on such occasions. But the Borgaonkars looked forth for wisdom in him with advanced age. His maternal grandfather, in fact, purchased a brand new goat-cart, to cater to his roaming instincts and drawn by a he-goat, Vasudeo would pompously strut about in the majesty of his new cart for hours together.

The Rambler

As a child Vasudeo was impetuous, self-confident and restless, and his childhood was full of marvels and vaticinations of future adventurous greatness, like those of Washington or Francis Drake. His bouts of wild merriment and rambles often created an uproar in his house. Once, when the river Ulhas near Kalyan was in full spate and its waters had flooded the streets and the frontyards, including that of the wada of Borgaonkars, Vasudeo absconded in the afternoon and did not return till nightfall. An anxious search ensued and the suspicion fell upon the rising river. After a while gloom spread over the entire family and Vasudeo's mother sobbed bitterly. The crafty lad, however, had finished his outing sometime before and had hid himself behind a huge wooden box. Maternal tears made him eloquent and he came out of his hiding place and ran up to his weeping mother, who lifted him with a sigh of relief to her bosom, in the joy of finding him safe.

Studies English

Vasudeo was ten when his grandfather at the age of ninety-five breathed his last. A life crowded with mundane activities came to a close and with it ceased Vasudeo's frequent absence at school also. For, thereafter, Balvantrao made Vasudeo's studies his special concern. Vasudeo, therefore, joined in 1855 the primary school at Kalyan in which he completed the course of arithmetic upto vulgar fractions and geometry within four years. His precocity was also manifest in his lust for learning English. In those days, Dr. Wilson, the well-known missionary had a school at Kalyan. It met between the convenient hours of the afternoon, from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., when Vasudeo's Marathi school had its long recess.

Vasudeo's father was not for his learning English. So Vasudeo clandestinely joined Dr. Wilson's school and acquired very good knowledge of English. Later he had an excellent command over English, which did not escape the notice of the British rulers.

Its roots were watered in Dr. Wilson's school at Kalyan, where he finished the first two books in English.

Sakharam Shivram Kelkar, a typical representative tutor of the early British period and Shridharpant Jambhekar were two teachers, who left a deep impression on Vasudeo. The former was kind-hearted and affectionate and was called "Tatya Pantoji" by his disciples. He was a strict disciplinarian. But Jambhekar did not so much as touch the rod. Vasudeo carried many happy recollections of both these teachers.

First War Of Independence

Events in India in the meanwhile moved fast to a crisis with a terrific speed and on the 10th of May, 1857, ever glorious in the annals of Indian history, were fired, the first shots in the War of Independence of 1857. The news of this revolution swiftly travelled over the whole of India and filtered down to villages like Shirdhon and became the all-absorbing topic for all. Balvantrao would read the news of the national rising and Vasudeo would sit entranced, listening to the inspiring deeds of the leaders of the revolution, with imagination surging up in his mind, as he scanned the events of the war, clasping his knees with his palms as he sat in front of his father. And he wondered whether he too could emulate the deeds of Nanasaheb, Tatia Tope or the Rani of Jhansi, whose images rose before his eyes from amidst the clouds of smoke and thunder of the war!

Shortly afterwards in 1859, Vasudeo finished his primary education and with much argument prevailed upon his father, to allow him to have higher education. His desire being granted, he proceeded to Bombay where he joined the secondary school founded by the great philanthrophist Nana Jaggannath Shankershet. Vasudeo, however, studied at this school only for four months carrying a deep impression of his teacher Govind Vishnu Bhide, with his great knack of teaching, a smiling countenance and an amiable disposition.

At Poona School

When Vasudeo reached Poona, only two of the first batches appearing for the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay, established two years before in 1857, had left the Poona High School, which was the oldest high school in India. It was housed in the Vishrambag Wada, which is now the headquarters of the Poona Municipal Corporation. During his two years at this school, Vasudeo finished the first three books of the famous Howard series. The School Final Examination drew nearer and had Vasudeo appeared at the examination, he would have passed it with distinction. secured a highly paid government service. But service of the foreign government never had an attraction for him in preference to the service of the motherland, and so, equipped with an education sufficient for the routine life of the world, Vasudeo left the school without even appearing for the final examination.

During this period he had read a lot of extra-curricular books and increased immensely his knowledge of English. The Poona High School had seen hundreds of students leaving its precincts, dreaming of flourishing lives in the Government services! But there was, however, the solitary exception in Vasudeo Phadke, who did not leave the school with such selfish dreams but left it cherishing the dream of striving for the emancipation of his Motherland, for the good of humanity and the glory of God!

(To Be Continued)

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SOURCE OF TROUBLE

The village blacksmith finally found an apprentice willing to work hard at low pay for long hours. The smith immediately began his instructions to the lad: "When I take the shoe out of the fire, I'll lay it on the anvil; and when I nod my head, you hit it with this hammer." The apprentice did just as he was told.

Now he's the village blacksmith.

Last Look Round

THERE are many kinds of wars to be won in this world. Humanity is always battling for something better. Many of the wars also in history have been waged with an ulterior motive. Even Napoleon's wars are said to have been waged with the objective of bringing the whole of Europe under one rule so that upheavals may not again and again disturb the peace of the continent.

Strategies and weapons in wars also change from time to time. The "wooden walls" of England (those naval ships built of oak) which once gave the island an impregnability which was the basis of their boast that 'Britannia ruled the waves', though now built of steel did not prove so invincible against the Axis air attacks during the last war.

India tried in 1857 to win back independence by what the British termed the "Sepoy Mutiny". But for Indians it was not a Sepoy Mutiny but a war of independence through and through, in which the Hindu and Muslim fought side by side and shed their blood for the liberation of their joint motherland. The "Mutiny" was of course quelled and India had to wait for another ninety years before she could win back her freedom from foreign domination.

Advice Benefits

LAST week replying to an address of welcome by the Mercara Municipal Committee, Lt.-Gen. K. S. Thimmayya recalled the advice he received 24 years ago, when he was a subaltern in the Indian Army, from Pt. Motilal Nehru, not to resign from the Army on any political issue. Pt. Motilal told him that whatever the difficulties, he must stick to his task and prove himself capable of officering India's Army, because some day in the near future "we will require the army to be fully officered by Indians". The Indian officers under the British were smarting under the discriminatory treatment meted out to many of them on account of the colour of their skin and for being members of a "subject" race. One can understand the feelings of the officers of those days. But even knowing all that Pt. Motilal Nehru gave this profitable advice to Lt. Thimmayya, who today as Lt.-General must be proud to have abided by the advice of Pt. Motilal. Lt.-Gen. Thimmayya said at Mercara that the wishes of Pt. Motilal Nehru were more than fulfilled eighteen years later in 1947 when this great Indian Army, which Pt. Motilal visualised, came to fruition under the aegis of his son Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Lt.-Gen. Thimmayya is one of the high-ranking veterans of the Indian army and has to his credit distinguished service on the Burma and other fronts. But the battle of Kashmir tested the efficiency of the Indian Army and its mettle in the lightening speed with which it threw back the raiders in the very year of India's attaining independence. Pt. Motilal Nehru was once taunted by the late Lord Birdwood during an Indian Assembly debate on the defence budget and asked whether an Indian-officered army would be able to throw back invaders of India. Lord Birdwood, who was then the Commander-in-Chief of India, must have turned in his grave when the Indian Army officered by Indians and commanded by Indians drove back the "raiders" from Srinagar in one of the most heroic efforts after an airlift from Delhi, which has probably no comparison in the history of successful strategy! And Lt.-Gen. Thimmayya, who was one of the General Officers in that operation, must indeed be proud of the achievements of the Indian Army in Kashmir.

Other Weapons

THERE are other kinds of wars and battles than with guns. India in fact won her freedom without a battle or war with guns. Mahatma Gandhi is said to have given two new "weapons" to the world. One of them is what is known as "Satyagraha" or non-violent non-co-operation. This was the weapon with which India ultimately won her independence.

Many are under the impression that this weapon will not succeed in wars between nations. Some say that if instead of the British, Germans under Hitler were the people against whom "Satyagraha" was launched, probably it would not have succeeded. We can recall that Mahatmaji made an open appeal against Hitler's insensate war on the neighbouring countries and also advised Indians that if the Japanese invaded the country, they should offer "Satyagraha" instead of fighting them back. However, as those who controlled the war operations in both these cases were not believers in Gandhiji's non-violent methods, there was no possibility of Mahatma's "weapon" being put to the test during the last World War.

"Satyagraha", however, has won smaller battles in several instances, which are things of public knowledge. In civil life especially in a civilised society "Satyagraha" has many laurels to its credit. But very rarely has an army man resorted to it.

But our former Commander-in-Chief, Gen. K. M. Cariappa, now India's High Commissioner-designate to Australia, had recently an occasion to test the weapon of "Satyagraha" in the capital of his Province, at Mercara. The conditions in the local municipal market prompted him to suggest some improvement in the stalls, which were absolutely necessary but which had not been carried out. He decided not to buy any meat from the municipal market till his suggestions were carried out and he informed the municipal committee of his decision. Now we have news that the General has won his point and after an inspection of the market he was satisfied that his suggestions have been carried out, and he has, therefore, broken his vow. Though it is a small civic affair, it is good to see an Army General wielding one of Gandhiji's weapons and coming out successful though in a small battle, without any bitterness left on either side.

Strange Allies

BATTLES are sometimes won through the active participation of undreamt of allies. Human suffering or danger to life is often averted by unknown friends, who are there at the nick of the moment and act swiftly without any bidding or appeal on the part of the likely victim.

Last week from Jhumri-Telaiya in Bihar comes news of one such incident. A woman accompanied by her three-year-old son was proceeding to a village on a jungle path. She accidentally met a cartman who was also going in the same direction. This cartman offered her a lift. As she knew the cartman, she unsuspectingly accepted his offer. But when they came to a lonely spot the cartman turned upon her and asked her to deliver all her ornaments. He then stripped her and with her sari gagged her and tied her to a tree and went away with the booty.

Probably on second thoughts he might have felt that "dead men tell no tales" and came back to the place where he had tied the woman to the tree and wanted to kill her outright. A stone-slab was lying nearby. He bent to lift the stone to carry out his nefarious deed. But below the stone was lying a big cobra. As soon as he lifted the stone it raised its hood and bit the cartman, who died a few minutes later.

The woman could not scream or shout as she was gagged. But the crying of the boy attracted the attention of some passersby who eventually came and rescued her. The cobra was still there with its victim lying on the ground and people who soon collected there secured it alive and removed both the woman and the boy to a nearby village, it is reported.

Last year there was a similar instance—of a woman with a child trusting a cartman somewhere in Ratnagiri district for a journey. This miscreant wanted to outrage her modesty and was almost on the point of succeeding when a cobra came to her rescue. The man was bitten and later died. The woman escaped the outrage.

Is it because of such help in their worst moments that the cult of cobra-worship has a strong hold on women of some communities than amongst men? Who knows!

Everest Temper

A Lahore message sometime back said that the Pakistan Expedition to the 24,700-foot Trichmir No. 2 peak in the Karakorum range planned for 1955 will not use any oxygen apparatus for the climb. A spokesman of the Pakistan Mountaineering Club is reported to have said that oxygen was not indispensable in the range in case one took complete rest for 24 hours after every 1,000 feet of climbing.

In this connection the views of Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, who was a member of the 1933 and 1936 Expeditions to the Everest and had reached a height of 28,000 feet, are interesting. (Sir Percy is Governor of the Gambia since 1949.)

During the 1933 attempt, Sir Percy says, one thing struck several members of the expedition. This was the effect of oxygen-lack on the climbers' mind.

"Several of us can recall with embarrassment our own ignominous part in the blazing rows that have blown up among parties living above 22,000 feet. There can be little doubt that there is a phenomenon which could well be called 'high altitude temper'."

Sir Percy continues: "The effect of oxygen-lack on the mind shows itself in other ways, such as lack of judgment, disinterest and walking nightmares. Frank Smythe, on his return to North Col from his lone climb above Camp VI, related to a somewhat scoffing audience his encounter with two large 'pulsating tea kettles' which were plainly visible to him in the sky. This aspect of oxygen-lack is more serious to the climber than the physical.

"It may be argued that parties working above 27,000 feet are more likely to be successful if they have a sequence of simple objectives; at that altitude the human mind can move erratically, and decision on simple issues becomes difficult."

In 1936 Hugh Rutledge, who also led the 1933 expedition, planned an oxygen attempt. The apparatus then used weighed 36 lbs. and lasted only just over four hours. Edwin Kempson and Sir Percy Wyn-Harris tried it out on the slopes above the base camp and climbed 1,500 in just over an hour. But the monsoon prevented anybody getting further than the crest of North Col that time.

Coming from a veteran mountaineer this shows to what extent the success of Col. Hunt's Expedition was due to the improved oxygen apparatus they used this time. Of course the weather was kind as Col. Hunt admitted this year. But the advancement of science also must get a large share of credit. Cpl. Hunt admitted in Delhi that to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen, we will have to create a race of supermen! Or real—not fictitious—Snowmen?

We are glad that the "Everest Temper", which seemed to have affected Col. Hunt and Tensing and kept the latter away from the British Embassy function in Kathmandu, has passed off and Tensingh with other members of the Expedition has flown with his family to London.

Appetite Centre

WEEK before last we gave the story of Prafulla Dasi, a 63-year-old Bengali woman, who has gone without food for the last 20 years. In this connection the researches of Dr. C. N. H. Long of Yale University make interesting reading.

Dr. Long has discovered in the hypothalamus a place in the brain that controls appetite. Damage or destruction of one part of the appetite centre may cause such a voracious appetite that an animal will eat twice or three times the normal amount of food. The result is obesity.

It would appear that there are two areas in the hypothalamus in such close proximity that they exert opposite effect on food intake and inhibit each other. In Dr. Long's opinion "there is little doubt that the activity of these primitive regulatory mechanisms may be modified by impulses reaching them from other parts of the brain and that that accounts for the marked effect of the sight, smell and taste of food upon appetite."

Prafulla Dasi is said to have first rejected food after seeing a hair in her dish. Repetition of the same occurrence led her to decide to do without taking any food at all.

Dr. Long's research may throw some light on such and similar cases of going without food for long periods reported now and then in the papers.

THEOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES IN HOMOEOPATHY

By Phillis Solyom Lane

THE subject of theosophical principles in Homoeopathy is interesting. Many have some understanding of the principles of Homoeopathy and the basis on which the practice is founded. The school of homoeopathic medicine seems to apply in practice some of the broad all-inclusive, universal principles of action and law which are explained in the philosophy which is today called Theosophy.

Theosophy is not a religion, a sect or a creed limited to any people or any country. It is a statement of truths relating to man and to life and the universe which have always existed and have always been the same. Truth is Truth, wherever and whenever it is found, under whatever name and in whatever line of human endeavour or activity. A comprehensive and detailed statement of the laws and fundamental principles of life, of man and of nature was made in the last century under the name of Theosophy, but it is not new or exclusive—not even the name. The heart and substance of every great religion is one with it; the deepest thought of every true philosopher is in accord with it; every established, incontrovertible law discovered by science is a part of it; the highest code of ethics, of social service, of true psychology are contained in its scope. That is why, when we find a school of medicine which has for many years been consistently based and maintained on universal, well-proven laws, we may feel confident that it is working with Nature along the right lines to establish true health.

BASIC IDEAS

Theosophy presents three basic ideas for all to study, to check with experience and reason, and thus to prove each for himself. The method by which Theosophy has been recorded has been by that of testing and verification of its fundamental ideas, their corollaries and applications by wise men, age after age; the experience of one being checked with those of others in every department of nature, no idea being accepted until it was proved reasonable and true for everyone and for all times.

> That is the true scientific method, of course, mathematicians must accept certain axioms as working hypotheses and then test and check them as they work.

Samuel Christian Frederick Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of Homoeopathy, had been taught by his father (and this is very important) to think for himself and to accept only that which passed the test of reason. So, when he found the statement of Hippocrates that: "Like cures like" and the statement in a medican book that an overdose of a drug would produce the symptoms of the very disease which it was being used to treat, he took these statement as working hypotheses and set to work to prove them. He tested drugs on himself and on others, he checked and rechecked with his colleagues and he ended with the formulation of a principle of cure and with certain descriptions of drug symptoms which have never been proved wrong; which are as true today as they were then.

This is exactly the process by which the truths of Theosophy have been gathered, tested, proved and presented, except that they apply to the whole of life in all its visible and invisible aspects. Now, as a physician can and must test and use drugs and learn for himself how the principle of cure works, so each man can and must test and apply these fundamental principles of Theosophy and prove them for himself.

FORMS OF LIFE

The first proposition is that of one absolute Reality which is, before all universes, all worlds, all beings. It is that cause of all, itself without a cause, which is beyond the farthest reach of the human mind and cannot be described or encompassed by our minds because it is limitless, infinite, boundless. It is held that this is the one source of all the myriad forms which life takes. Therefore it is the basis of Brotherhood; the foundation on which rests the fact of brotherhood, not only amongst men but the whole of Nature. In the field of medicine, which is being considered, it is that oneness which makes it possible for one human being to help another, for the physician to understand his patient's suffering and to know what will help him.

Without essential unity, each man would be a closed book to others and there would not even be the desire to help, to relieve the distress of others, which lies back of any true physician's work.

This idea has specific applications in Homoeopathy in the fact that its drugs, taken from all the kingdoms, are purified and potentized to produce particular results. Man's body (not man, but his body) is made of the same matter as the minerals, plants and animals of the other kingdoms. Homoeopathy says that any substance can be "proved", i.e., the human body will react to it—why? Because of the fact of an underlying unity based on the one source. But it is not crude drugs which will bring about the most profound and beneficial results—on the contrary; the cruder the form of the drug the more reactionary will be its mere outer symptoms, which lead to trouble. But he purified, potentized and concentrated drugs correctly chosen bring about the ideal homoeopathic cure; gentle, swift and complete. What does this show but that the greater degree of unity is not

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 3)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Notes On Semi-Postals

CHARITY STAMPS ARE A SUBSTANTIAL FIELD

ONE of the most popular groups with the modern collector is that class of material that goes, collectively, under the name of 'Charities'. These charity stamps, or 'semi-postals' as they might more appropriately be called, have caused more heart-burning and partisanship and gnashing of teeth, than almost any other group in the entire range of philately.

Against the undoubted attractiveness of the bulk of these issues, one has to place the fact that there is a 'premium' or sur-tax which is often exorbitant and disproportionate to the postal franking value of the stamp. This factor, more than any other, has caused these stamps to be regarded with a jaundiced eye by collectors who see in them nothing else than another smart racket.

As with most products of man's ingenuity, charity stamps have their good points and their bad. In addition to their attractiveness already mentioned, they form a compact group which can be completed much more easily than most others. There are no fabulous rarities in this group, of the kind that would make a collector of 'ships' or aeroplanes give up in despair.

Moreover, charities allow a far wider scope than is available through specialisation in the stamps of a particular country. This freedom from trammels allows one to skip over even moderately scarce items without the collection, as a whole, having to appear bleak and unrepresentative.

One of the greatest drawbacks of any one 'theme' is that in the long run it is certain to become monotonous. Horses are undoubtedly noble creatures and the world's designers have showed them in a hundred different ways, but despite this a page stacked up with a dozen poses of Pegasus can be awfully boring. But the designer of the Charity stamp usually does not have to curb his imagination and inventiveness. He can dabble with symbolism, portray in realistic fashion the pathos of human existence, attempt to draw extra coppers from the public by playing on its aesthetic sense.

No Prestige

Charities also—usually—allow the buyer to indulge in a little smug satisfaction that he has done his bit in helping some-worthy cause. These are by no means the only assets, but the liabilities of the group are also pretty numerous, and seem to be multiplying day by day despite the periodic uproars in philatelic press.

After more than a half century of charity stamps collectors still view these labels askance. Few semi-postal issues have acquired any degree of Philatelic pretige. The rare exceptions to the rule — like the New Zealand 'Laughing Boys' are hunted by collectors more for their being gilt-edged securities than for any intrinsic philatelic worth.

This attitude on the part of collectors stems from the fact that postage stamps should serve to pay postage, not boost charity coffers. In this sense, stamps are on a par with coins. If people fight shy of coins which have a market value 'below par' there is no reason why they should not do the same for so-called stamps with a face value of one shilling and a 'postal' validity of only a penny.

Most of the very early stamps had a restricted field of design. In monarchies, the head of the sovereign was an integral part of the stamp; in republics, numerals, and allegorical or heraldic subjects were the usual choice. Great Britain, the Swiss Cantonal issues, Brazil, and the German and Italian States are examples.

The colonies of British North America were the first to break the conventions and use heraldic flowers in place of the Royal portrait. The United States emerged, some time later with purely pictorial designs. Then, after Philately had become well established as one of the world's foremost hobbies, some brilliant gentleman in Australia though of tagging a surcharge on to a stamp and harnessing stamp collecting to the common good.

New South Wales was never content to stick to the beaten path. As early as 1850, it had produced the semi-pictorial 'Sydney Views'. In 1861 a five shilling stamp had been released modelled on a coin of the period in recognition of the fact that stamps were only another form of coinage. In 1888 a special set honoured the centenary of the founding of the State.

First Charities

Now, in the Jubilee Year 1897 two stamps were brought out to help get started a Consumptives Home. The philatelic world of the time was up in arms against the new stamps. The London Philatelist, in addition to various other uncomlimentary remarks, had this to say:

'We consider the issue of these stamps with a limited postal franking power a great discredit to the N. S. W. postal authorities. . . this issue will meet with profound dissatisfaction and contempt.'

The subject of the lower value was supposed to be an 'exhausted being, helpless and in need of sympthy' The Editor of the London Philatelist was moved to remark: 'This is possibly meant to represent the Goddess of Philately'.

The novelty of the idea, however, appealed to the public, and despite the castigation of philatelic authorities, the entire issue was sold out in a very short time. Nowadays, collectors complain when a fifty or hundred percent surcharge is added to the postal value of a charity stamp, but these two pioneers set a pretty high pace. The low value had a 'face' value of a shilling, but a franking value of only a penny while its companion was valid for 2½d postage and sold for a half crown.

The speculation in these two stamps caused the price to jump to ten times face. But there was the inevitable reaction and many of the later buyers burnt their fingers.

Victoria, seeing that N.S.W. was successful, decided to follow the lead, producing a charity pair a little later. While the N.S.W.'s were at least in aid of a specific charity, the Victorians were not, and the uproar on this occasion was even greater.

Shabby Designs

But once they had tasted blood, the postal authorities were reluctant to call a halt, and Queensland and (again) Victoria released charity labels in 1900. These last were in aid of men who fought in the Boer War.

Compared to the brilliance of some modern sets, the early Charities were dull indeed. Unimaginitive, overfull designs, poor workmanship, and the most horrid colour schemes made them veritable eyesores.

The worst of the lot is undoubtedly the half crown N.S W. 'Consumptive' label, a messy tricoloured affair in red, blue and gold, with a gaudy, badly-wrought design that contains well-nigh everything a stamp should not.

Ten years or so after the last of these classic charities, Belgium entered the field. She started off modestly enough, the stamps showing St. Martin giving half of his cloak to a beggar. Where the N.S.W. colours were gaudy, the Belgians are completely insipid. A couple of dozen varieties appeared in less than a year, and the charity surcharge—fortunately a moderate one—went to help those suffering from tuberculosis.

Stamps Vs. T.B.

Stamps have always been in the forefront of the fight against consumption. A very large proportion of all charity stamps is devoted to the eradication of T.B. The symbol of the anti-tuberculosis battle—the two-armed Cross of Lorraine—has appeared on scores of items from countries all over the world.

Spain has made a specialty of these T.B. stamps, and these are among the most popular series on the continent. During the Spanish Civil War of the 'thirties many of the beleaguered towns issued 'stamps' asking for aid for helpless victims.

Most of these had no postal validity whatever, although proceeds did go to worthy causes. These 'demi-semi postals' are a fascinating sideline, and a complete collection is not only an impressive thing, but will be very difficult to get together.

Some charity stamps have become so popular that they appear year after year. The New Zealand 'Health' stamps are among the top favourites, but they began tamely enough. The two earliest examples, the 'Nurse' of 1929 and the 'Laughing Boy' of 1931 met with such a poor response that a large part of the issue had to be withdrawn.

New Zealand soon found where the fault lay, for as soon as she began to improve the appearance of the stamps their sales zoomed till today tens of thousands of pounds are netted every year in aid of summer camps for underprivileged children.

Pro Juventutes

Another charity series that has had a very long innings is the Pro Juventute group of Switzerland. In the early stages the armorial emblems of the various Swiss Cantons were employed. Later famous historical and allegorical figures, and scenes from the beautiful countryside were featured.

The Red Cross issues are an important section of the 'Charity' group, and the number of stamps runs into several hundreds. The British Empire, however, has not produced many Red Cross stamps, North Borneo and the Straits Settlements providing about the only items I can hit upon off-hand.

The Greek Tuberculosis Charity issues help the postal employees who suffer from the dread disease, the idea being taken up by several other nations which now put out regular charity issues in aid of postal charities.

Natural calamities have left their mark in the album. Many special issues have been produced to help victims of flood and fire and earthquake. Among the latest of these are the 'Watersnood' stamps put out by Holland after the recent disastrous floods.

France, who has always been in the forefront of the world of art and letters, has pictured many of her great men on stamps. A favourite philatelic charity with the French is the series in aid of unemployed intellectuals, proceeds from which are given to contemporary artists and writers whose work might have merit far in excess of its commercial worth.

Panhandlers

While most of the examples that have been quoted above are in aid of worthy enough causes, some verge on plain and simple racketeering. Hitler's Germany flooded the country with charity stamps whose premium went to improve German racing blood-stock, while other places have taken stamps as a convenient excuse for rebuilding abbeys, furnishing museums and building statues to national heroes. While each or all of these causes might be worthy enough in themselves, it is certainly only fair that society as a whole, rather than collectors, should be made to pay for them.

A very thin line divides the 'charity' stamp from such prime examples of philatelic fraud as miniature sheets, special 'exhibition' issues, and the like. As long as things are kept within reasonable bounds, everyone concerned is happy; when they get out of hand, collectors retaliate in the only manner possible and launch a concerted boycott.

Water always finds its own level and the stamp collector has an unerring nose for what is good and what is spurious. As long as this is so, most enthusiasts of the hobby can go on collecting those gorgeous labels which appear in the catalogue and ignore the rest. Except for some borderline cases, he will be safe enough, and his collection, at the end of it all, will be a thing of real beauty.

Philatelic Zoo

ANIMAL lovers who visit the Sydney Zoo find a dual attraction in the place. Mr. J. W. Dovey, one of Australia's leading philatelists and a specialist in animal themes has presented the Taronga Park Zoological Gardens with a collection of 108 stamps depicting a hundred animal topics. The collection is in frames and is hung around the walls of the refreshment rooms. It is attracting almost as much attention as the live exhibits.

This Started A Deluge

Shown above is the N.S.W. 'Consumptive' label that set the precedent for a veritable flood of charity stamps.

Monegasque Dollar Drive

The old and the new rub shoulders in a series due from the Principality of Monaca, one of whose chief sources of revenue is the frequent issue of postage stamps.

Modern Monegasques are 'slick' in every sense of the term and the kids—in particular—will be eagerly looking forward to this new series which is devoted to ancient and modern forms of transport.

The stamps concerned are Postage Dues, and will be issued in 'se-tenant' pairs, one stamp showing the older form of transport and the other the new. All values are in triangual format. Details of the set are given below:

2 francs ultramarine and blue-green, (1) windjammer se-tenant with (2) the liner 'United States.'

3 francs green and red, ancient locomotive and modern aero-dynamic design engine from the United States

4 francs bistre and olive-green, old monoplane flying the Channel and modern 'Comet.'

5 francs pale blue and mauve, old steam car and modern sports model, the General Motors 'Sabre' model

10 francs ultramarine and green. Leonardo Da Vinci's Flying Machine and modern rocket.

20 francs ultramarine and violet, old balloon and the Graf Zeppelin

50 francs bistre and pink, rider on horseback and motor cyclist.

100 francs stage coach of the old days and modern railway mail van

From the nature of the designs it is pretty obvious that these forthcoming 'Dues' are part and parcel of a 'Dollar Drive,' but—just to preserve a nice, diplomatic balance—the British 'Comet' and German Zeppelin have also been included.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 40 OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAFCAT HUSSIAN ABBASBHAI has applied for confirmation of deed of assignment dated 11th July 1949 executed by Mirza Yusuf Beg and Haji Aboobaker in his favour in respect of Yusuf Beg Haji Aboobaker and Co at 60-60A, Abdul Rahman Street. Anyone having objection may appear before the Dy. Custodian Shri S. Benjamin I.A.S. in his office at 4th floor Mercantile Bank Bld., Flora Fountain, Bombay on 7th July 1953 at 1 p.m.

(6625)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

RUSSIAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER

CALCUTTA, July 4: V.A. Shervashidze, a Russian, was arrested on Friday night by the Calcutta police on a charge of murder in connexion with the death of Mr. Ting Manager of the Chinese section of Bristol Hotel on the Chowringhee.

The accused was produced today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who rejected his bail prayer and remanded him in police custody pending further inquiries till July 9.

SUICIDE PACT

DARBHANGA, July 3 (UPI): Miss Maya Mukherjee (20) and Mrs. Subhadra Sinha (22), two nurses attached to the Darbhanga Medical College, entered into a mutual suicide pact, and ended their lives by administering each other overdoses of morphia injections.

ROBERTSON MEETS RHEE AGAIN

Washington Speculation On Alternatives

SEOUL, July 4 (UPI-AFP).

AFTER the eighth meeting today of American Assistant Secretary of State, Walter Robertson, and President Syngman Rhee, Robertson told newsmen that the talks were "helpful towards reaching a satisfactory solution."

Robertson said he was going to meet Rhee again but did not say when. South Korean Government sources said that the American delegation was still trying to dissuade Dr. Rhee from demanding the ninety-day limitation on post-armistice conference for Unified Korea.

NO COUP

Meanwhile, there were no indications of a "coup" being prepared by the South Korean Army. Korean military observers denied reports that Korean officers were being removed from the regular army to form a private army which would not be under the United Nations control.

TWO ALTERNATIVES

TOKYO, July 4 (Nafen): Growing United Nations impatience with President Syngman Rhee who, despite American hopes, does not show any immediate signs of coming to heel on the truce issue has turned unofficial discussion again on two alternatives: the forcible exercise of control over South Korea by the United Nations Command or a complete withdrawal of Allied forces.

Inspired reports from Washington have threatened the latter move if Dr. Syngman Rhee pursues his "fight on" policy.

The United Nations Command is obviously determined to sign a truce without South Korea if necessary.

The Communists are expected to adhere to the demand of effective United Nations control over the South Koreans as an armistice condition.

The allies so far have been wary of suggesting their readiness to risk a military clash with the South Koreans but current feelings in United Nations lobbies in New York indicates there may be fewer misgivings.

Speculation among observers in New York do not preclude the possibility of an area, such as South Korea, being proclaimed a military area and yielding political authority to the United Nations Field Commander.

At present, however, the threat of Allied withdrawal is apparently felt to be a more potent stick with which to prod Dr. Syngman Rhee towards the truce, particularly since he has shown himself so keen to have American assurances of future military aid.

Allied officials are convinced more than ever that only the imminence of a separate truce will restrain Dr. Rhee.

Military plans now being formulated for the eventuality of a separate armistice represent a reversal of military feeling that the United Nations would remain committed in Korea to whatever Dr. Rhee did.

The question of intervention by the United Nations Assembly may become more urgent as it becomes apparent that a showdown with Dr. Rhee is reaching a head.

Any summoning of the Assembly as suggested by Mr. Nehru's second cable to Mr. Lester Pearson would, it is understood, be made a matter for decision by the vote of all United Nations members.

RHEE CONFERS WITH KMT ENVOY

SEOUL, July 4 (UPI-AFP): Chinese (Nationalist) Ambassador to South Korea, Wong Tun-yuang was urgently called at President Syngman Rhee's residence for a secret conference today. There was no indication in official circles as to the nature of the conference.

Hard Task For China

North Koreans And Armistice Terms

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 4.

Reports reaching London say that China is having some difficulty in persuading the North Korean Government to accept armistice under the present terms.

The North Korean Prime Minister favours truce but is opposed by some of his colleagues. Three Deputy Prime Ministers who are opposed to truce, it is said, have been detained. Others with anti-truce tendencies have either been dismissed or detained.

It is feared if armistice not signed early, it may be postponed for a long time in view of the feelings in North and South Korea.

CALCUTTA: The senate of the Calcutta University at its meeting on Saturday disaffiliated two colleges in Kurseong that held no classes during the last three years for lack of students on its rolls.

ANTI-RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN POLAND

BERLIN, July 4 (Nafen): Refugees from East Germany today revealed that Polish resistance saboteurs have held up the transport of war "reparations" goods from Eastern Germany to Russia by cutting railway lines to Brest-Litovsk.

This may well be the start of a new development in the active anti-Russian campaign in Poland which has been mounting for some time, according to observers here.

According to reports leaking out to the West, a severe purge among railway workers carried out at the end of last year has had the effect of stimulating, rather than halting, this campaign.

The Communist secret police have clamped a ruthless security grip on the Polish railway system, but the resistance movement appears well organised and confident and Russian military authorities are said to be increasingly perturbed.

Salisbury To Fly On Wednesday

LONDON, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The Foreign Office said today that acting Foreign Secretary Lord Salisbury would leave London by plane for Washington next Wednesday evening to take part in the three Western Foreign Ministers meeting there. The Marquis will meet American and French colleagues, John Foster Dulles and Georges Bidault for the first time on July 10. The meeting will last about one week.

The Foreign Office did not say what matters would be discussed at the meeting but announced that agreement had been reached on what the agenda should be.

CHINA MAKES BIG STRIDES

Epoch-Making Progress In Four Years

HONG KONG.

THE China Monthly Review was recently issued for the last time and its American publisher John W. Powell has announced he will be leaving Shanghai for the United States in the near future, writes Frank Robertson in the Christian Science Monitor.

Founded in 1917 as the China Weekly Review by J. B. Powell, father of the present publisher, the review soon won for itself a high reputation as a fearless journal of comment on Far Eastern and particularly Chinese affairs.

Because his father passed on in 1947 as a result of Japanese torture in a Shanghai prison, the Review has been published by the younger Mr. Powell since 1945.

But the magazine during the last few years has borne little resemblance to what it once was. It has faithfully printed the party line often to the exclusion of all else ever since the Communists gained control of China.

In announcing closure of the Review in the next to last issue, Mr. Powell said it had been forced by lack of money brought about by "periodic interference with mail between China and America by the United States post office—exchange restrictions by various foreign governments—open prohibition of the Review in some countries."

COMMUNISTS PRAISED

The closing issue of the Review —which became a digest-sized monthly in January, 1952—is a bumper one of 132 pages. As usual it is full of praise for the Communist regime and what it has accomplished.

"We have had a grandstand seat during the first four years of this new China and it is no exaggeration to say we have never seen anything like it. More solid progress has been made in this brief period than was ever even thought about during the previous 32 years that the Review covered China."

In the last issue of his magazine, Mr. Powell devotes considerable space to the defense of living conditions of foreigners in Shanghai.

AS USUAL

"And how do these foreigners live? Do they sit cowering in their houses with 'secret police' peering in at the window as the western press would have us believe? Hardly. They go to their offices as usual, eat and drink as much as ever, play golf, throw parties on Saturday nights, and go to church on Sundays."

His conclusion: "Practically every last member, we would venture, enjoys a considerably higher standard of living here than he would at home."

This version of life under Communists, of course, differs sharply from stories brought out by those foreigners who are permitted to leave.

According to American consulate records here, there are some 120 Americans remaining in China of whom 28 are in prison. As far as is known, none of these have ever been given a trial, although several now have been held for three years or longer.

Some 12 or 15 of the Americans still in China have publicly expressed their approval of the Communist regime. Most of the remainder are missionaries.

Indian Strides In Science

GERMAN TRIBUTE

BERLIN, July 4 (Nafen).

Paying a well-merited tribute to Indian scientists, Professor Leithauser, perhaps Germany's foremost exponent of physics, expressed the hope that "Indian scientists will use their talents for the benefit of the Indian masses and for the peaceful growth of science in India."

Professor Leithauser said this in an interview with NAFEN when commenting upon the latest developmets of science in India. He said: "During the short period in which your country has had independence it has made enormous strides in the field of science.

"The enthusiasm and the determination of Indian scientists clearly shows that an advancement in science will be achieved within the near future. I am certain that Indian scientists will bring a new era to science within the space of a few years and by bringing science into practical use and by giving peace and material uplift to the great masses of the Indian subcontinent.

"India" added the Professor, "is traditionally a peaceful land which during the centuries has sent messages of peace throughout the world I sincerely hope that in India science will not be misused, and certainly in no way which would detract from the peaceful tradition which makes India respected throughout the world"

Lily Sandwich For Energy

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen): An 80-year-old London parson, Rev. Marcus Falleen, has been eating water-lily sandwiches regularly for he last eighteen years. He did so because he found that the strychnine content made them very sustaining "I have worse for 12 to 14 hours on one sandwich", he said, "and I they give me energy."

But, it would appear that water-lilies are apt to give too much energy, because Rev. Falleen is now in hospital suffering from heart trouble. His doctors allow him to keep a water-lily floating in a bowl beside his bed, on condition that it is be seen but not eaten.

Rev. Falleen explained that he used to strip the flowers of their petals, place them between slices of bread and butter, and eat them. Sometimes he added jam because they are rather tasteless. Sometimes his wife joined him in his frugal diet when he brought the lillies from his larder—a goldfish pond in the garden.

New Hungarian Government

VIENNA, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The Hungarian Parliament today elected a new Government in which Premier Matyas Rakosi was replaced by Imre Nagy.

Hungarian National Assembly elected the new Government following proposal by its Presidium. Former Premier Rakosi is not included in the new Government.

13 Reds Killed In Malaya

SINGAPORE, July 4 (UPI-AFP): Government security forces killed thirteen Communist guerillas in an eight day "mopping up" operation in Pahang State by airborne troops, it was officially announced here today. No casualties were suffered by the security forces according to report.

Red Attacks Repulsed

SEOUL, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The Communists launched two company-sized attacks on a western sector, both of which were repulsed. There were a number of small raids in the central and eastern sectors. It has been raining steadily and the front line areas are described as muddy marshes.

Towards One World Of Music

Young Composers In Demand

BY JACK BORNOFF

FROM 'MUSICAL AMERICA'

THE International Music Council has broad objectives which include world-wide musical exchange and cooperation, encouragement of young musicians and the development of a wider appreciation of all music.

THE United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in its action to promote understanding between peoples, has allotted an important role to the arts in general and to music in particular. Music falls within the scope of the "C" in the familiar abbreviation of the title—UNESCO—and it was to carry out this one particular aspect of the cultural policy that, under its auspices, the International Music Council was created in 1949, with headquarters at UNESCO House, Paris.

In the field of music, UNESCO may be said to aim at reaching three essential, and complementary, objectives; to foster the dissemination of the music of all people and the exchange of music and musicians to help younger generations of composers on their way and to extend the appreciation of music by the general public, particularly by young people.

In order to carry out effectively the duties with which it has been entrusted, the International Music Council (IMC) has to cover, on the one hand, every branch of musical life and, on the other, every country and continent in which UNESCO is represented; it covers other countries too, since the IMC is represented in some non-member states.

ORGANISATION

For its coverage of the various fields of musical activity, the Council acts mainly, though not exclusively, through international organizations which are its members. Where we find that a particular branch of music is not adequately served by an existing body, it is our duty to create an organization to speak for it internationally.

Today, eight international organizations are members of IMC, and each fulfils a definite role in its programme of activities.

The International Folk Music Council, whose president is Ralph Vaughan Williams, has among its principal objects the preservation, dissemination and practice of the folk music of all countries, as well as its comparative study. Its 'Journal' is published with the help of IMC. The International Society for Contemporary Music aims to promote contemporary music, of whatever trend and however difficult of approach. Conditions of performance of new music have changed in the 30 years of the society's existence, and, while many believe ISCM has outlived its usefulness, those who direct its destinies today are confident that its objective of representing and safeguarding, from the artistic standpoint, the common interest of contemporary composers is important.

Other activities are undertaken by the International Musicological Society and the International Association of Music Libraries. The former, as its title implies, aims at developing musical research in the various countries and facilitating the exchange of information between its members. Its 'Acta Musicologica' is another publication subsidized by IMC. Both bodies have embarked jointly on the preparation of an international union catalogue of musical sources, which should facilitate the work of musicologists for generations to come. A radio committee of the music libraries' association devotes itself to the special problems encountered by broadcasting organizations in securing and exchanging music scores and materials, while another subsection, in process of formation, will comprise the principal gramophone and tape record libraries of the world.

YOUTHS' ROLE

Of particular importance in spreading the appreciation of music are the International Federation of Musical Youth and the International Confederation of Popular Societies of Music, the latter having a companion body in the International Committee for the Standardization of Instrumental Music. The musical youth movement, or Jeunesses Musicales, is aimed at young people of school age—both in and out of school—and post-school age. The Popular Societies are concerned less with musical appreciation than with actual music-making among non-professional adults; their national federations consist mainly of groups of choral societies and bands. It is in connection with bands that the standardization committee operates. With a view to facilitating international exchanges, standardization covers notation and transposition, as well as the composition of bands Finally, in order to implement IMC's study of the social and economic status of musicians, the International Federation of Musicians has been admitted to membership.

The International Music Council seeks to attain geographical coverage through the creation of national committee. A national committee represents the main musical activities within a country. In nations where no national committee yet exists, IMC is represented by a delegate or an elected member. It has representatives today, in one form or another, in 45 countries.

HIGH COMMAND

The highest authority of the Council is the General Assembly which meets once a year. It consists of representatives of each of the national committees and member-organizations, as well as a number of distinguished musicians and men of music elected to membership in their own right. There are never more than a few of the latter, and at the time of writing they were: Monsignor Angles (Spain), Samuel Baud-Bovy (Switzerland), Marcel Cuvelier (Belgium), Alberto Ginastera (Argentina), Andrej Panufnik (Poland), Bernhard Pauemgartner (Austria) and Ahmed Adnan Saygun (Turkey).

The executive board of the council meets several times a year and receives its mandate from the General Assembly. The present board was elected for three years at the 1952 meeting, but it now finds itself without a chairman, due to the resignation of Roland Manuel in December. The other members are Arthur Honegger and Samuel Barber (vice-chairmen), Marcel Cuvelier (secretary-general), Arthur Manouvrier (treasurer), and Ildebrando Pizzetti and Sir Steuart Wilson (members-at-large). The present writer has the function of executive secretary of the council and, as such, is its only permanent official.

A survey of some of the main activities, including those proceeding at the moment and others planned for the future, will give readers an insight into the working of IMC. The International Folk Music Council is preparing an international folk song book, the first volume of which, devoted to the folk songs of Europe, will be ready in manuscript by the middle of 1953. We have entrusted the task of publishing a world collection of recorded folk music to the Ethnographical Museum of Geneva. This collection of recordings of authentic folk music from all parts of the world, some of them documents of great rarity, is being edited by the director of the museum's archives, Constantin Braileiu. Three series, each consisting of five 10-inch 78 revolutions-per-minute records have appeared to date. They can be obtained direct from the Ethnographic Museum of Geneva.

No task of the IMC is more vital than the promulgation of contemporary music. For too long now, the average member of the public has been content to listen to the music of today with the ears of his grandfather. It was not always so, and we deem it our duty to try by every means to instill into the minds of the general public a healthy open-mindedness towards all music. To this end, IMC undertakes to have selected works by young composers copied and circulated in places where their merit is most likely to be recognised.

The concerts of the Club d'Essai of the Radiodiffusion Francaise, given regularly, since 1950, in UNESCO House, Paris, are devoted mainly to works of gifted young composers who have yet to become established. These concerts, which also are broadcast, will be given a much wider scope when they are incorporated in an international rostrum for young composers, and their programs will be used, by way of exchange, for similar concerts in many other countries.

For the composer who has achieved a national reputation but whose works have not as yet gained much of a hearing outside his own country, IMC has a recording scheme which entails a close collaboration with the phonographic industry: works from various countries recommended by the countries themselves but finally selected by a central advisory panel, are entrusted to one or other of the major gramophone firms. The intention is to give these recordings an international distribution by listing them in the catalogues of these firms and their associated companies in the various parts of the world.

WORK SO FAR

So far, two categories of works have been written especially for the International Music Council: those commissioned from composers who have not yet become established, and those commissioned from prominent composers for performance by youth orchestras. Ten composers here received commissions of the former type, while two are writing works in the latter category. In both cases, the action has resulted from the generosity of the International Music Fund—created in America by Serge Koussevitsky and entrusted by him to IMC. It was in accordance with the late conductor's wish to help European composers whose development had suffered through the effects of World War II that commissions of the first type were given. Since his death the fund has lapsed but the council hopes it may be privileged to revive it in memory of the great man who was its founder.

The council is well placed, both by virtue of its own central position in the world of music and through its contacts in the various countries, to act as a clearing-house for information of a musical nature. This it does either on its own account—for example, by entrusting to the Centre de Documentation de Musique Internationale, the task of keeping up to date the Central Index of Recorded Music begun by UNESCO three years ago—or through one or more of its member-organizations. The International Union Catalogue of Musical Sources, mentioned earlier as being a joint enterprise of the Intednational Society of Musicology and the International Association of Music Libraries, is an example of the latter kind of intervention. It should be mentioned that UNESCO it itself directly responsible for a series of catalogues of recorded music. Two catalogues being compiled at present under the council's auspices are intended for wide distribution. Their purpose is to bring to the notice of amateur performers works of quality, but of different levels of technical difficulties. They will

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES

Love On Location

Just like a chapter in a book or a scene in a movie, titianhaired Rhonda Fleming startled the movie capital recently by by-passing Hollywood and marrying Dr. Lewis V. Morrill in a simple Mormon ceremony while on location-filming in southern Utah for Nat Holt's Technicolour "Pony Express." The newly weds honey-mooned between scenes of the Paramount western epic, in which Rhonda is co-starred with Charlton Heston, Jan Sterling and Forrest Tucker.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RHONDA FLEMING'S WEDDING

RHONDA Fleming whose surprise wedding to Dr. Lewis V. Morrill, prominent Beverly Hills surgeon, occurred while on location filming for Nat Holt's "Pony Express", found herself in the curious predicament of having no time for a honeymoon. In fact, the lovely flametressed film star had to arise at 5 a.m. the morning following her wedding to report for the day's movie scenes! And Dr. Morrill, separated from his bride, was en route back to Los Angeles to keep professional appointments!!

Piloting a chartered plane from Los Angeles, the groom arrived in the southern Utah community for the happy nuptial occasion at which Producer Nat Holt gave the bride away and Norman Pringle, Paramount make-up artist and close friend of the couple, was best man.

After the ceremony the newlyweds were toasted by the cast and crew of "Pony Express", following which a wedding reception and supper hosted by Producer Nat Holt was held at the headquarters lodge where the entire motion picture troupe foregathered to enjoy the festivities. Among the well-wishers were Rhonda's co-stars in the historical western film—Jan Sterling, Charlton Heston, Forrest Tucker and Director Jerry Hopper.

For the wedding ceremony beauteous Rhonda wore a champagne sheer gown with a low round neckline, tight-fitting waist and flared skirt and high heel white sandals. Rightly called the "Queen of Technicolour," because of her rare beauty, Rhonda's titian locks were crowned with a tiara of spring flowers, and she carried a spray of carnations tied with pink ribbon. Her jewelry was limited to a string of pearls with matching pearl earrings, a gift from her husband.

Jan Sterling thought it would be fun to have a charivaria for the newly-betrothed couple outside of their cabin on their wedding night.

This, as you know, is where friends and neighbours "surprise" the happy couple by serenading them, and, instead of saving their wedding night to themselves, the bride and groom are supposed to hold an impromptu open house, serving refreshments and so forth. But the tables were turned on Jan and the other jokers. When they arrived at the honeymoon cabin for the surprise soiree lo! Rhonda and her spouse had slipped away to decamp no one knew where! After all, a honeymoon is the sina qua non of anybody's wedding—even in the real life of film star Rhonda Fleming.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST MEAT CRISIS

Butchers Non-Cooperate With Food Ministry

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen).

BRITAIN'S biggest meat crisis since rationing began in wartime 13 years ago reached a new height today with 35,000 butchers defying the Ministry of Food.

A dispute had arisen because butchers had decided to refuse the quantity of mutton in their allocation and the Ministry, which is responsible for bulk buying of all Britain's meat supplies, retaliated by issuing an ultimatum—take the mutton or the whole of your meat supplies will be stopped.

Today, butchers said they would not be a partner to a move to give the public poor meat and have adopted a policy of "non-co-operation" with the Ministry.

This means, in effect, that unless a solution is speedily found the whole of the distribution machinery will break down.

RECRUITMENT OF SEAMEN

India Government To Hold Discussions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Representatives of the Central Government plan to hold a meeting in New Delhi this month to discuss with representatives of Indian seamen and shipping companies matters relating to the recruitment of seamen.

According to the Indian Mercantile Shipping (Amendment) Act of 1949, the recruitment of seamen is controlled and supervised by government employment offices. But the Act, so far, has not been implemented and recruitment continues through seamen's Unions.

The All-India Seafarers' Federation formed recently has called upon Government to convene a meeting to arrive at an agreement concerning recruitment. The Federation also has requested shipping companies and the government to give it recognition.

The Central Government's shipping office in Bombay already has appointed an officer on special duty to prepare the ground for government supervision of recruitment matters.

FIRST THING ON TUNGABHADRA D-DAY

SECUNDERABAD, July 4 (UPI): An image of Hanuman, found on the Tungabhadra dam site when the work was first undertaken, has been installed at "Vaikunt", a small hillock, on the Madras side. On the 1st July, when the water was released from the dam on the Madras side, the first thing in the morning the engineers did was to hold prayers before that image which is now housed in a temple. "Vaikunt" is kept lit throughout the night, as well as "Kilas" on the Hyderabad side, the two hillocks overlooking the Tungabhadra dam.

31 Telugu Council Members To Lose Seat

MADRAS, July 4 (UPI).

Consequent on the decision of the Union that the new Andhra State should have only a uni-cameral legislature, 31 Telugu members of the upper house of the present composite Madras Legislature would cease to be legislators from the date of the formation of the Andhra State on October 1.

Prominent among those who will lose their seat are: Mr. N. Ranga Reddi, Public Works Minister, and Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Education Minister of the present Madras Cabinet.

India 1953 Year Book

DO you know your India well? What is the average acreage under wheat in India today? How many languages have been recognised by the Indian Constitution? Which is the most densely populated area in India? Who wrote the "Morning Song of India"? Or, for that matter, how many varieties of Indian mangoes are there?

This quiz is arbitrary, but you have all the answers in a reference treatise, entitled INDIA 1953, just due for release.

Compiled by the Research and Reference Division and published by the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, the volume offers a massive array of information on various aspects of national life.

Spread over its 420 pages are major facets of India's national life divided into 31 chapters. First comes the introductory chapter, the land and the people; followed by a summary of the Constitution and National Symbols.

There is a complete record of the first General Elections held in free India. On, it runs, from the structure of the Union and State Governments to the Five-Year Plan and Community Projects, taking in its stride agriculture and commerce and industry.

Finally, INDIA 1953 rounds off the statistical survey with a brief chapter on Sports, a chronicle of events and twenty pages of striking facts about a number of other subjects.

It took a team of nine research officers about six months to compile INDIA 1953.

Over 1,000 books and reports have been consulted to collate authentic facts and figures. All the Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments have co-operated in this task. A comprehensive index makes reference the more easier.

AUTONOMY FOR TWO WINGS OF PAKISTAN

Awami League Leader's Plea

DACCA, July 4 (UPI): In his address to the councillors of East Pakistan Awami Muslim League, which met yesterday, Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani declared that recognition of the two wings of Pakistan as two autonomous units of the State was the only solution of all problems confronting the country at the present moment. He referred to the famous Lahore resolution in support of his arguments.

Referring to the ensuing general elections in East Bengal, the Maulana advocated for a joint electorate system. He also supported the peace movement and said it would alone resist warmongers from bringing the world towards a crash.

The President of the Jinnah Awami League, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy has sent a telegram asking the councillors not to adopt any definite resolution regarding the constitution of Pakistan. He asked them to wait till Government's decision in this regard was made public. Regarding deletion of the word "Muslim" from the name of the organisations, Mr. Suhrawardy said, they should wait for the results of negotiations with India.

U.P. M.L.A. Quits Congress

BANARAS, July 4 (UPI): Mr. Devamurti Sharma, M.L.A. (Congress) U.P., has resigned his primary four-anna membership of the Congress, severing his about 32-year old connection with the Congress. The reason stated in the letter of resignation is reported to be the "internal party politics" within the organisation.

SIDDHA MEDICAL BOOKS IN ENGLISH

MADRAS, July 4 (Nafen): The Siddha Research Association is endeavouring to publish Siddha medical books in English "so that the world may get to know Siddha remedies and treatment for various diseases."

The founder-president of this Research Association, Dr. H. Devadoss, said that during this year, the Research Association is planning to open two centres in Madras to give Siddha Anti-Rabi treatment freely to the poor and the needy.

A Siddha Vaidya Institute is now training students at Dasarpuram, Tinnanur, in pure Siddha medical science and the course is conducted for four years in Tamil.

FIFTH MEMORIAL FOR MAHATMA IN LONDON

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen).

A FIFTH memorial to Mahatma Gandhi is being prepared in London—by the London County Council.

An undistinguished looking house in West Kensington is to bear a plague reminding the public that Gandhiji once lived there.

The Mahatma lodged in No. 2 Baron's Court for several years while reading law at the Inner Temple at the close of the last century.

The proposal to commemorate his residence came from the London lawyer, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, a close friend and associate of Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in East Africa.

The London County Council is preparing the plague announcing Gandhiji's connection with the house and has received co-operation from the Indian High Commissioner regarding dates.

The other Gandhi memmorials are: a garden site in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury, donated by St. Pancras Council, where a Gandhi statue will be raised; the Gandhi Memorial Hall at the Indian Youth Hostel in Fitzroy Square; the India Leag' Gandhi Memorial Room in the Strand and a shrine at Kingsley Hall in the East End where the Mahatma stayed when in London for the 1931 Round Table Conference.

The Warden of Kingsley Hall has just received a "very fine oil painting" of Mahatma Gandhi which will be unveiled there at a special ceremony a few months hence by High Commissioner Kher.

Diamonds From Historic Sword Missing

SECUNDERABAD, July 4 (UPI): Six diamonds set in a historic sword are reported missing from the Sikh Gurdwara at Nanded. The sword was once the prize possession of the late Maharaja Hera Singh of Nabha. The diamonds are valued at Rs. 1,25,000.

The theft has caused considerable unrest among the Sikhs who have represented to the Government to institute an inquiry with a view to bringing the culprits to book.

Trade Union Of Journalists

RAM RAO'S PLEA FOR PROMPT RECOGNITION

AHMEDABAD, July 4 (UPI).

THE need for trade unionism in the profession of journalism was stressed by Mr. K. Ram Rao, M. P. and vice-President, All-India Working Journalists Federation, here today.

Mr. Ram Rao who was presiding over the First Gujerat Working Journalist Conference this afternoon, said that journalists unions should be forthwith recognised by the proprietiers, failing which some symbolic or effective action might have to be taken by them.

The speaker referred to the attitude of indifference, if not hostility, of some of provincial Governments to the working class, chiefly for political reasons, and warned that the people's republic of India would not tolerate the defeat even of such mild labour laws, as were already on the statute book. It was a shame, that several provincial Governments did not implement the awards of labour tribunals.

Mr. Ram Rao hoped that the Press Commission would approach the question of the condition of working of the journalists simpathetically and lay down the general principles on which the lot of working journalists should be improved. "Let us make it clear", he said, "that the working journalists would not tolerate sweated labour."

He was of the opinion that those papers which could not afford to mprove the lot of working journalists should close down. "Democracy cannot function without parliamentary institutions and the press, and if good newspapers are wanted, let those who want them pay for them," he said.

The President recalled the services of Gujerat to Indian journalism and referred to Mahatma Gandhi's use of journalism as a formidable force for the liberation of the country.

Lala Shanker Lal Is Dead

NEW DELHI, July 4 (UPI): Lala Shankar Lal, associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, died here this morning at 4 a.m. He was 69.

Mr. Shankar Lal had been ailing for some time. About a fortnight ago he had a heart attack and since then he has bedridden.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF GANAPATI FESTIVAL

POONA, July 4 (H.S.): It was resolved to celebrate Diamond Jubilee of Ganapati Festival in a fitting manner in Poona, at a meeting held at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, yesterday, under the presidentship of Shri G. M. Nalawada, Mayor of Poona.

It may be recalled that Ganapati Festivals were started by late Lokmanya Tilak, in the last decade of the 19th century throughout Maharashtra, to educate public opinion on vital matters of public interest.

The meeting also decided to bring out a Diamond Jubilee Souvenir volume on the occasion.

Nehru To Tour Mysore

BHADRAVATI (Mysore), July 4 (H.S.): Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is reliably learnt, will tour Mysore State during the month of October. He is expected to include Bhadravati, Lakkavalli and Thunge dams, in his itinerary.

Another Dam In Egypt

CAIRO, July 4 (Nafen): Work on the Assuan Dam hydro-electric scheme will start following this year's Nile flood and, according to the terms of the contract, the international firm whose tender for the work has been accepted will be required to carry out the work in four years. Ancilliary works will be completed within a further period of two years.

PROHIBITION CASES: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 754 cases, arrested 263 persons and seized 184 gallons of illicit liquor and one gallon of spirit, during the week ended June 25.

LEVY ON OIL MILLS

To Help Ghani Industry

BOMBAY, July 4 (Nafen): About 11,000 oil mills in India will be called upon by the Central Government to pay a levy of one rupee per 80 pounds of oil, according to a tentative plan, it was learned in Bombay today.

The object of the step, it is understood, is to encourage the cottage crushed oil industry by reducing the difference between mill-produced and bullock-pressed oil.

About 2,000,000 tons of oilseeds are now pressed by mills out of a total of 3,000,000 tons crushed in India.

The remaining 1,000,000 tons are crushed by 300,000 bullock-driven oil presses.

The Government will also take steps to divert edible oilseeds from oil mill crushers to cottage presses.

ALLEGED GANG OF GODOWN THIEVES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following a fortnight-long vigil on the cutlery market of the city, officers of the Detection of Crime Branch claim to have unearthed a huge gang of godown breakers and thieves which has been corroding the vitals of city's business life for the last several months.

Five persons of the gang who have been arrested so far are Haji Muddin Vazir, Mohemedbhai Kaherghai, Abdul Aziz, Nawab Abdulla and Fakruddin Ismail. They were all put up today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered them all to be remanded into custody pending inquiries.

Police said that on June 16 last, a godown of United Metal and Plastic Industries situated at Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar, was broken open by some unknown miscreants and various articles including stainless steel pieces and bracelets, collectively valued at about Rs. 7,000 were removed.

School Girl Run Over By Lorry

BOMBAY, Saturday: A ten-year-old girl, reurning from school yesterday afternoon was run over by a motor lorry and killed, Byculla police station reported today.

It is said that the girl, Jattun, daughter of Taherbhai was returning from school at about five when a half-ton truck No. BMS 1121, proceeding along the road in a north-to-south direction, ran into her, inflicting serious injuries.

She was removed immediately to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries four hours later.

The tragedy occurred on Mathapakhadi Road, in Mazagaon.

Trunk 'Phones Normal

BOMBAY, July 4 (UPI): Trunk telephone service between Bombay and stations in South India has been restored to normal, says a notification issued by the General Manager, Bombay Telephones.

Germany now has a merchant fleet approximately some 1,840,00 tons, mostly built since the war. In 1939 Germany had a merchant fleet of four and a half million tons. The war's end saw this reduced to 120,000 tons.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 2009
Muslim: Savval 22, 1372.
Parsi: Behman 7, 1322.
Sunrise 6-06 a.m. Sunset 7-20 p.m.
Hightide 06-54, 18-24, Lowtide 00-14, 12-40.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENT

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: Meeting of Central Committee at Taj Mahal Hotel, 10 a.m.

BHARATIYA JAN SANGH: Condolence meetings for Late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee at Madhav Baug, Dadar, Chambur Gymkhana and Chinchpokli Maidan, 6 p.m.

HINDU SARVAJANIK VYAYAM SHALA: General meeting in premises of Vyayam Shala, 26, Akkalkote Lane, Khadilkar Road, Girgaum, 4 p.m.

YOUTHS OWN UNION: Mr. Noshir Kaikobad to speak on Social Service at Cama Hall. 6-15 p.m.

RASHTRIYA KALA NIKETAN: Reception to Prof. Sakakibara at Jai Hind College, 9-30 a.m.

PROGRESSIVE YOUTHS' GUILD: Public lecture by Mr. Joseph Murumbi and Mr. Peter Evans, at 6-00 p.m., at the Ruia College Hall, Matunga.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "Rise of the Conception of Self" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

YOUTH ASSEMBLY, BOMBAY: Marathi Bhavageta Competition at St. Xavier's College, 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, Free Public Lecture on "Death, the Deliverer" at 6-15 p.m.

TOURIST SERVICE ON AIRLINES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. W. Galpin, Regional Manager of B.O.A.C. in India, who arrived here from Delhi this morning, told NAFEN that all members of the International Air Transport Association would introduce a tourist service from October 1 next.

This was in line with the decision taken by IATA at its last meeting, Mr. Galpin said.

The purpose of introducing tourist services on international airlines is to encourage people with limited resources to travel as widely as possible.

Wireless Operators Examination

NEW DELHI, June 4.

The examination for the award of certificate of competency as a wireless operator, which was recently scheduled to be held at Calcutta in October-November, 1953, has been cancelled. Instead the examination will be held at Calcutta in July 1953 and at Bombay in October-November, 1953.

From 1954, the examination will ordinarily be held only twice a year—at Calcutta in March-April and at Bombay in October-November.

Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal

Entertainment programme under the auspices of Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal will be held at Jai Hind College Hall, at 5 p.m. The programme includes a dance by Sitara, Khansaheb Vilayat Husain Khan (vocal music), Gajanan Karnad (violin), Smti. Chandrabai Jambolikar (vocal music), Madhubala Zaveri (play back singing), R. N. Paradkar (emotional song). Tabla party includes Khansaheb Allarakha, Khansaheb Ahmadjan and Prabhakar Mashelkar. Ramdasji will play on pakwaj and Khansaheb Khadim Hussain Khan will play on sarangi.

BURMESE TRADE DELEGATION

Arriving In City Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Burmese trade delegation led by Hon'ble V. Tin, Minister for Finance and Hon'ble Thakin Tha Kin, Minister for Commerce, now in New Delhi, will arrive in Bombay on July 5, at 8-40 a.m. by the Frontier Mail.

The delegation will spend two days in the city, visiting places of iterest, before leaving for Calcutta on July 7.

Big Stride In Literacy

BOMBAY, Saturday: Seven hundred Social Education classes working under the City Social Education Committee have just completed their summer session from March to June 1953 and about 11,000 adults grown up men and women have appeared for their literacy and Social Education test during the week just over.

About ten thousand adults speaking Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Telugu, have passed this test enabling them to read and write their mother tongue for the first time in their life.

The Monsoon Session of the Committee started from 1st July The Committee has organised 300 Marathi, 200 Urdu, 200 Hindi, 45 Gujarati and 25 Telugu classes both for the literacy and post literacy classes. It is estimated that some 20,000 adults including 6,000 women have joined the classes.

Verification Of S.S.C.E. Marks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The candidates desirous of getting verified the marks obtained by them at the S.S.C. Examination of March last are reminded that the last date for receipt of applications for verification of marks is Monday, July 13. Applications received after that day will not be considered.

Applications for verification in the prescribed form must be received through the head of the school concerned together with the requisite fee of Rs. 10 for each subject in which verification is desired.

KHOLAPUR-RATNAGIRI ROAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The report appearing in a section of the Press that the Government of Bombay has modified its plans and would concrete-surface only half the length of Kolhapur-Ratnagiri Road is incorrect.

There is no change whatsoever in the Government's decision to concrete-surface the whole of the 80-mile Kolhapur-Ratnagiri Road.

Mr. B. S. Hiray

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, left for Agra today. He will return to Bombay on July 9.

Trunk Telephone Service

Trunk Telephone Service between Bombay and stations in South India has been restored to normal, says a notification issued by the General Manager, Bombay Telephones.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 B Malji, G songs, 08-15 Prabha Atre, todi, v.d., 11-45 J L Ranade, sur malhar, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 Y A Keskar, sitar, 13-40 Peter and the wolf, 14-05 Images.

17-30 Prabha Atre, puria dhanashree, 18-5 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 B Malji, G songs, 18-30 J L Ranade, purva kalyan, 19-00 Y A Keskar, sitar, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 B Malji, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Y A Keskar, sitar, 08-45 Yogini Joglekar, pad, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 'Tuka Mhane', M play, 13-00 Yogini Joglekar, abhang, 13-30 H songs, 13-50 H Ghangrekar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M. 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 S R Shejale party, powada, 19-30 Prabha Atre, vocal, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Yogini Joglekar, pad, 21-30 Prabha Atre, malkauns, 22-00 H Gangrekar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.— 07-30 Smaran, 07-45 S K Panchakshari, vocal, 08-15 S K Panchakshari, hindel, v.d., 09-00 Sudha Kotnis, G geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G., 18-00 Sudha Kotnis, geet, 18-10 S K Panchakshari, thumri, 18-20 M. Puranik, Mohinichandra's works, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.) 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 S K Panchakshari, puria dhanashree, 19-15 M Puranik, bhajans, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 19-30 Locals, Baroda), 19-35 Geet lahari (Baroda) 20-15 S K Panchakshari, kamod, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 M Puranik, Dhira's works, 21-30 S Gosal, 'parakhun', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time 7-15 Records at random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05—6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home news, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 31m.—7-00| 9-00 a.m. Musical Programmes, 9-00|9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING-HINDI: 41m.—7-00| 7-45 p.m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 p.m. Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Sandoz), 8-45|10-00 Musical Programmes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Scottish orch. 16-00 Service, 15-45 Sports, 17-00 English mag., 17-30 Forces show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Top flight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

FARM FORUM: On Sunday, (July 5) a 6-20 p.m. Mr. Bhagwat Mohini Raj Gandhi of Rahate, Dist. Ahmednagar, who has won a first prize for highest yield of Jowar per acre in the crop competition tests, will be interviewed in the Marathi Rural Radio Farm Forum programme of AIR Bombay. This can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

A.I.R. Transmissions To Begin At 7 a.m.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From tomorrow First Transmission A & B on the A. I. R. will be from 7 a. m. instead of 7-30 a. m. as hitherto.

The programme will commence on both A & B and will be as follows: 7-7-10 a.m. Mangal Prabhat; 7-10 to 7-15 Programme Summary; 7-15 to 7-30 Light Record Music; 7-30 to 7-45 Swarkalika.

Jamia Millia Degrees Are Recognised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has recognised for purposes of recruitment to posts and services under it, the following examinations of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, as equivalent to the examinations of the universities in Bombay State as mentioned in bracket against each of them:

Jamia Senior Examination (Inter Arts Certificate Examination).

Jamia Sanadi Examination (B.A. Degree Examination).

Teachers' Training after graduation—B.Ed. Examination (B.T. Degree Examination).

The recognition of these degrees is provisional up to December 31, 1956.

One Arrested For Youth's Murder

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The brutal murder of a youth scarcely out of his teens in the early hours of last night was reported this morning by the police.

One arrest, it is understood, has already been made of a person who is alleged to be involved in it.

Police said that the youth, aged 19, named Maruti V. Patil, was proceeding along De Lisle Road at about 10-30 when he was set upon by Mahadeo Gole, Tukaram Ladi, Bhimya Guruv and Purshottam Bhagat. In the assault, three vicious stab wounds were inflicted upon the victim, one of them being in a vital spot in the abdomen.

He was removed immediately to the K.E.M. Hospital, where in spite of treatment, he succumbed to his injuries at four this morning.

Following investigations which began within an hour of the murder being committed, the police took into custody Mahadeo Gole who is understood to be a resident of the same locality where the victim stays and with whom he is said to be acquainted.

The other suspects are still not traced but the police are maintaining a watch upon their usual haunts and more arrests are likely to materialise any moment.

The murdered youth, Patil, was a resident of B.D.D. Chawl at 10, Delisle Road.

Ten Stab Wounds: Youth Dies On Way To Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young man of 25 was stabbed to death last night at 10 p.m. by some unknown assailants, Delisle Road Police reported today.

It is stated that Babu Devade, also known as Babu Jiraf, was proceeding along Sun Mill Lane, returning home from the cinema, when he was set upon and belaboured by some unknown persons. Ten stab wounds were inflicted upon the victim, most of them in vital spots.

He was removed to the Podar Hospital almost immediately, but died on the way.

Alleged Cheat Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Posing as a military contractor, Harbanlal Suchdev is said to have passed two bogus cheques to Messrs. "Novelties", for the purchase of several articles which he made from them, collectively valued at Rs. 1,012. This happened in March last.

After nearly four months the suspect was arrested yesterday by the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. He was placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY: Methods of recruitment and engagement of Asian seafarers and the welfare facilities available to them in Asian ports, will be among the items on the agenda of the first session of the Asian Regional Maritime Conference to be held at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, from 5th to 15th October 1953, it is learnt here. It is gathered that the agenda of the conference has now been approved by the governing body of the ILO.

Monsoon Active In Konkan

BOMBAY, July 4 (UPI): Monsoon has been active in the Konkan. Fairly widespread rain has also occurred in Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad. Light showers have occurred in Gujarat and at a few places in Saurashtra.

During the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today, Mahabaleshwar recorded 9 inches, Shergaon 7 inches, Lonavla and Khandala 4 inches each, Vangaon 3 inches, Harnai, Honavar and Karwar 2 inches each, Bombay (Colaba), Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, and Vengurla 1½ inches each, and Santa Cruz, Bidar and Marmagoa 1 inch each.

In the lakes area the rainfall was below one inch. In Bombay, Colaba has so far recorded 34.62 inches, which is 12.7 inches above normal. The total rainfall at Santa Cruz since the outbreak of the monsoon till to date amounts to 40.68 inches.

There were a number of squalls in Bombay yesterday, the strongest of which reached a windspeed of 48 miles per hour at Colaba at 3-20 a.m. today.

During the next 24 hours, widespread rain with locally heavy falls will occur in the Konkan. Rainfall is also likely at most places in Deccan (Desh) and at some places in Hyderabad and Gujarat. Showers are also likely at a few places in Kutch and Saurashtra.

Bombay city and suburbs will have occasional showers some of which may be heavy and accompanied by gusty and squally winds.

SATISFACTORY RAINS IN KHEDA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kheda District had so far received satisfactory rains, stated the Collector of the district at his press conference, at Nadiad, yesterday.

Describing the district's programme for the Vanamahotsava, he said that the district would be divided into groups of several villages for the purpose of tree-planting, which would be looked after by local sub-committees. Trees would be planted throughout the monsoon.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Limited, and the Bhatia General Hospital, both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. D. Vyas and the other to that of Shri I. G. Thakore.

The dispute in the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company relates to the workers' demand for bonus for the year 1951-52 and that in the Bhatia General Hospital relates to the workers' demands in respect of hours of duty, weekly off, dearness allowance and other conditions of service.

Ambernath Dispute

The industrial dispute between the K. T. Steel Industries Limited, Ambernath, and its workers relating to the latter's demands in respect of accumulation of sick leave and payment to the temporary workers for August 15 last, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

Cholera In Indi Taluka Under Control

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cholera in Indi Taluka of Bijapur District has been brought under complete control as a result of preventive measures adopted by the district health staff. No fresh cases have been reported from the 17 villages of the Taluka, in which there were 51 cases and 14 deaths due to cholera, last month.

Anti-cholera inoculations on a mass scale are being carried out in the affected and threatened areas.

TATA WORKERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Bihar Govt. Intervenes

SETTLEMENT TERMS

JAMSHEDPUR, July 4 (UPI).

THE Labour Department of the Government of Bihar has persuaded the Tata Workers' Union to call off the strike at sheet mills of the Tisco workers which was illegal and also has induced the management to convert the suspension order on the two sheet mill workers to that of warning.

Accordingly, the Union President, Mr. Michael John called off the strike and on his advice, about 2,000 strikers resumed work this afternoon.

Weather For Today

Showers And Gusty Winds

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City and Suburbs faced a squall at 12-30 p.m. today when the windspeed recorded at Colaba was 38 m.p.h. Santa Cruz and Colaba recorded ½ an inch and 4/10 of an inch respectively between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Occasional light showers were present till midnight.

During the next twenty-four hours there will be showers at times, some of which may be heavy in Bombay City and suburbs, accompanied by gusty winds.

EGYPT'S STAND ON SUEZ BASES

CAIRO, July 4 (Nafen): Major Salah Salem, Egyptian National Guidance Minister, told local and foreign press correspondents here that Egypt is agreed on assuming maintenance of the Suez Canal base with the assistance of some British technicians who would be employed for the time necessary to train Egyptians to take their place in the future.

He, however, insisted "Britain must agree on certain basic principles before details regarding the number of British technicians and their length of employment are discussed."

Major Salam admitted the British side did not object to Egypt assuming complete control of the base and that differences only arose on Britain's right to appoint technicians and issue them with instructions directly from London.

Major Salem said this demand infringed upon Egypt's sovereignty.

NAGUIB'S CALL TO EGYPTIANS

CAIRO, July 4 (Nafen): President General Mohamed Neguib, speaking at Tanta, a large lower Egypt provincial town, said "Most nations whose safes are brimming full with gold invite their people to tighten their belts and invest every possible saving in new industries, housing schemes and other projects. We, in Egypt, need even more to do likewise and pour every available resources into the huge schemes our country needs."

He added that the new Egyptian budget made the greatest possible allowance for reconstruction schemes to increase the country's productivity and combat unemployment.

NAGUIB VISITS TALAL

CAIRO, July 4 (Nafen): Egyptian President General Mohamed Neguib visited former King Talal of Jordan in hospital following Talal's car accident on Thursday.

Back From Coronation Tour

A party of passengers who returned by Air-India International, after witnessing the historic Coronation of H. M. Queen Elizabeth II. This tour party, which was the only one of its kind from India, left for the U.K. on a Bharat Airways' Skymaster charter secured by the sponsors of the tour, Messrs. East and West Travel Service, New Delhi. The majority of the tourists returned from Rome on Air-India International's Constellation service.

No Surrender To Hooligans

POLICE FIRING IN CALCUTTA

Passenger Train Ablaze

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI).

About 600 persons were arrested in greater Calcutta today, U.P.I. was officially told this afternoon.

Tear-gas was used on six occasions at different places.

Police fired several rounds at a big crowd of demonstrators who held up trains at Dum-Dum junction, about five miles from Calcutta, today. None was, however, injured.

Lathi-charge having failed to disperse the mob, the police had to resort to tear-gassing earlier.

TRAIN SET ON FIRE

The crowd which had by now grown violent started throwing brickbats, stones and crackers at the police party and a passenger train was set on fire.

Since early morning, people started collecting near the railway station and held up a number of trains coming from Sealdah. A large crowd had gathered on the railway bridge and many squatted on the track making it impossible for any train to proceed.

Calcutta police and West Bengal Police were posted on either side of the railway bridge and all their persuasions having failed, they resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the crowd, which was increasing in number every minute.

When the lathi-charge failed to produce the desired effect, the police resorted to tear-gassing and several shells were fired. The crowd in return set fire to a waiting train and the fire soon spread to five compartments. The police then opened fire and after several rounds were fired, the crowd dispersed.

Flying squads are moving round the city and police pickets have been posted at several points.

The first report of trouble in the city was received from Ballygunge in the south. Some volunteers held a street corner meeting exhorting people to observe hartal. The police tried to disperse the meeting, and brickbats were thrown on them. Here also tear-gas was used and about 100 persons were arrested on the spot.

The police resorted to tear-gassing for a second time in South Calcutta near the crossing of Rashbehari avenue and Gariahat to disperse a crowd.

It is stated that workers of a certain factory, coming in a procession, joined a big crowd of demonstrators and obstructed vehicular traffic.

Dr. Roy For Europe

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI): On the eve of his departure for Europe for medical treatment, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, today expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan would "result in easing the situation and improve the relations between the two countries".

Speaking to newsmen, the Chief Minister said: "I feel any strained relation between India and Pakistan is more harmful to West Bengal than any other state in the country, and the sooner it disappears the better for us".

Dr. Roy is leaving for Europe tomorrow morning by a Scandinavian plane.

SECUNDERABAD: Congress has captured five seats in the Nanded municipal elections, including two unopposed, against the united opposition of Hindu Mahasabha, Praja Socialist Party and People's Democratic Front.

DR. ROY WARNS AGITATORS

Anti-Tram Fare Movement, A Political Stunt

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI): The resistance movement against the enhanced tramway fare launched by a combination of "Leftist" parties was characterised today by Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy to be "more a political affair than economic".

Dr. Roy in a statement observed that the increase was not made for the purpose of increasing the profits of the company, because they could not get more than the maximum return of four per cent of their assets under the provisions of the Act.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal, uttered a warning that his Government "could not accept the position that rowdy elements in society should control the city's affair." He strongly condemned the present agitation in Calcutta against increased second class tram fares.

JULLUNDUR: Giani Kartar Singh, M.L.C., has been appointed General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal.

200 Applicants For Two Posts

AKOLA, July 4 (H.S.): About 200 applications have been received for the two vacant posts of primary teachers, at the Akola municipal primary school. A large number of the applicants are graduates, it is learnt.

No appointment has been made yet.

MEET REDS FIRST

Salisbury's Tip To Americans

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 4.

It is believed when Lord Salisbury arrives in Washington this week he will suggest to the Americans to scrap the Bermuda Conference and straightway proceed to a conference with Russia.

This conference it is suggested, should meet in London to save Sir Winston Churchill making long journeys abroad.

DR. HAROLD UREY IN TROUBLE

Rosenberg Execution Sequel

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, July 4 (UPI-AFP): U. S. Attorney-General, Herbert Brownell, said last night that a certain eminent scientist had made a serious mistake in publicly criticising the legal conduct of the Rosenberg Case.

Although Brownell mentioned no name, it is believed he was referring to Dr. Harold Urey, Professor of Chicago University, who said after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on June 19 that the case was an outrage against justice.

Withdrawal Of K.M.T. Troops

U.N. COMMITTEE TALKS IN BANGKOK

BANGKOK, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The United Nations Committee on the withdrawal of K.M.T. troops from Burma via Thailand today invited K.M.T. representative here to attend the conferences.

Meanwhile Col. Augn Gyi, the Burmese delegate, has left for Rangoon, to consult his Government on the latest developments.

The U.N. Committee has appointed a sub-committee to take charge of disarmament of transport for the withdrawing troops.

Thailand will make arrangements to feed and shelter the troops during their stay in Thailand.

INDIAN "SLAVES" IN MALAYA SHOPS

KUALA LUMPUR, July 4 (Nafen).

INDIAN shopworkers employed on contract by Indian firms are working 15 hours a day and sleeping at night among the general merchandise.

This was stated by the secretary of the Selangor Shop Assistants' Union, Mr. Padi A. Krishnan, at a meeting here. Mr. Krishnan said the assistants were treated like general merchandise and had to sleep among the stocks of onions, rice and sugar.

He said when a firm's employees slept on the premises the firm should take out a boarding house licence and urged the Malayan Government to give priority to an investigation into the number of hours worked by Indian shop assistants. Some assistants, he alleged, worked from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Union is demanding an eight-hour day. Mr. Krishnan also claimed that shop assistants should be covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act as they did a fair amount of manual work.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH INVITES B. C. ROY

Probe Into Syama Prasad's Death

FATE OF JAMMU MOVEMENT HANGS IN BALANCE

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI).

THE Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy told newsmen today that besides the telegram, he had received a long letter from Jammu and Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, repeating his invitation to visit the valley to investigate "all matters" and circumstances leading to the sad demise of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee.

Dr. Roy reiterated his suggestion that the matter should be enquired into by "non-political elements" .He is, however, ready to "follow up the matter" on his return from Europe.

ABDULLAH'S ASSURANCE

SRINAGAR, July 4 (UPI): Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, held out the assurance last evening that Kashmir stood by every word of agreements concluded between the state and the Government of India, including the Delhi Agreement of last year. He was addressing a meeting of the National Conference workers here.

The Chief Minister felt astonished when he found that in certain sections in India he was lionised, when he would criticise Pakistan for wrong policies, but those very parties would describe him as a Pakistani and a communalist when he would criticise the communal activities of certain factions in India.

PARTITION OF KASHMIR?

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen): A report from Delhi today that Premier Nehru and Premier Mohammed Ali had tentatively agreed during their London talks on a plan to divide Kashmir with Jammu going to India, the Azad Kashmir waters to Pakistan and the Vale of Kashmir being independent, has created interest here, but drew no comment from official quarters.

Sources in touch with developments on the sub-continent could not confirm such an agreement and there will be no authoritative reaction here unless and until announcements are forthcoming from Delhi and Karachi.

Manchester Guardian's Hint

LONDON, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The "Manchester Guardian" wrote today that "it was unfortunate that Dr. S. P. Mookherjee should have died in captivity."

"The Guardian" thought the Government of India's mind "might be swayed now, when the new negotiations about Kashmir begin with Mr. Mohammad Ali, for Kashmir in its present situation may be liability to India."

The Guardian observed "the only satisfactory solution can be partition, to be determined partly by agreement between the governments in the areas where the preference of the population is obvious, partly by plebiscite taken piecemeal in the areas where the public will is not clear. If Dr. Mookherjee's death should bring about this solution, history will have moved in a mysterious way.

U.S. To Demob 20,500 Defence Officers

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The Defence Department announced late last night that 20,500 officers at present serving are to be demobilized within the next twelve months owing to shortage credits. These include 6,000 Navy, 10,000 Army and 4,500 Air Force officers.

PARISHAD TO DECIDE

Fate Of Jammu Movement

NEW DELHI, July 4 (UPI): A Joint Action Committee of the Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Ram Rajya Parishad, which has been meeting here since yesterday evening to discuss the question of withdrawal of the Jammu movement, has left the initiative for such decision to the Praja Parishad in Jammu which had sponsored the movement.

The Parishad Chief, Pandit Premanth Dogra, who attended the Action Committee's meeting by special invitation, has called for a meeting here of the important executive members of the Parishad, when a definite decision on the question will be taken.

It is expected the decision of the Parishad will be announced tomorrow, and if the Jammu body agrees to accept the advice of the Joint Action Committee, that decision will be one of immediate withdrawl of the movement.

There is evidence of earnestness among the Joint Action Committee members that the withdrawal decision should be publicised before the All-India Congress Committee meets in Agra on July 6.

INQUIRY INTO SHYAMA PRASAD'S DEATH

The Joint Action Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad mourned today the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

The Committee passed a resolution demanding an impartial inquiry into the circumstances leading to Dr. Mookerjee's "sad and unexpected death". The resolution said that the public was not satised with the statements issued by the Governments of India and Kashmir.

TWO NOTABLE DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

Shrimati Hansa Mehta and Admiral C.T.M. Pizey, C-in-C. Indian Navy left Bombay Saturday evening by an Air India International plane for U.K. Shrimati Hansa Mehta will be attending the Commonwealth Universities Conference at Cambridge. She is Vice-Chancellor of Baroda University. Photo taken at the airport shows from left:- Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Shri Hansa Mehta, Commodor R.M.T. Taylor and Admiral Pizey.

NO RETURN TO SINGLE POINT SALES TAX SYSTEM

Dr. Mehta's Categorical Statement

BOMBAY, July 4 (UPI).

THE State of Bombay will not return to the single point sales tax system, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, emphatically stated here today.

TALAL'S CONDITION WORSENS

CAIRO, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The mental and nervous condition of former King Talal of Jordan have been seriously aggravated by his car accident two days ago, Dr. Ben Behman, an Egyptian nerve specialist, who has been treating him, stated today. There was no sign of concussion as originally thought, the doctor added.

Talal was expected to leave the hospital in Cairo where he had been under treatment since the accident and go to a rest home at Heloun, 20 kilometres south of the Egyptian capital. Dr. Ben Behman added that Talal should never have been allowed to drive his own car—a powerful Merceds—especially as he was likely to have a nervous crisis at any time.

Dr. Mehta, whose attention was drawn to the rumours which are afloat about the possibility of reversion to the single point system by the State Government, said in an interview, "Government has given careful consideration to various suggestions received and has come to the conclusion that the levy of a single point tax, whether at the first point of the sale or at the last, will not serve the purpose in mind and is therefore out of question."

"Government is, however, anxious to give whatever relief is possible to trade as well as industry," he added.

NO CHANGE IN LEVY

Dr. Mehta said, "whatever constructive suggestions are made to minimise the difficulties experienced by dealers, safeguarding at the same time the interests of the other parties—whether dealers or consumers—as well as the income of the State under sales tax, Government would sympathetically consider all of them, as it has done ever since the multi-point system of sales tax was introduced in the Bombay Legislature almost a year ago."

An impression seemed to prevail, continued the Finance Minister, that the Government of Bombay seemed to be inclined to re-introduce the single-point sales tax as an alternative arrangement to the present multi-point system. It was highly desirable to remove any such impressions "as the Government has no such intention", he added.

CONTRARY SUGGESTIONS

"Suggestions are being received from various commercial and industrial organisations for revision of the system. The essential features of most of these suggestions, whether made in written representations or at personal discussions, relate mainly as to how the particular trade or industry in which the persons making

(Continued on Page 17)

Will French Quit Cambodia ?

KING NORODOM'S DECISION AWAITED

PARIS, July 4 (Nafen).

Cambodia's defiant King Sihanouk Norodom will decide the success or failure of France's "last fling" offer of near independence to three Indo-China states.

The King has been demanding a status for Cambodia like that of Pakistan in the Commonwealth and launched an independence movement when the French seemed slow to offer it. If he accepts the autonomy now proposed he will set the tone for opening a new progressive era in Indo-China.

If he rejects it, usually reliable French quarters say France will evacuate Cambodia and leave the Royal Army to face the Vietminh and local rebels unaided.

The French offer to Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos involves the transfer of powers still held by France—military political, judicial and economic—but conditional on the three states staying inside the French Union.

SOVIET PEACE OFFER FORECAST

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen)

A spectacular Soviet "peace" offer this month was forecast today.

Reports here hinted a Russian bid to reopen negotiations on Germany's future would result from the recent recall of the Soviet Ambassadors from London and Washington.

According to the London "Evening Star", Soviet representatives are likely to attend the meeting of the old Allied Control Commission in Berlin this month for the first time in some years.

Tensing's Daughter Takes Ill In London

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen).

A DOCTOR was called to the Indian Services Club today to attend Tiger Tensing's elder daughter, Pempem, who felt unwell when the family this morning visited Indian High Commissioner B. G. Kher.

She is believed to be suffering from reaction to the air flight and the excitement of the London welcome and was confined to her room with a "headache."

Tensing kept the girl company while his wife and younger daughter went shopping in Kensington where they purchased articles of clothing.

They were unrecognised among London's crowds, well accustomed to the sight of sari-clad Indian women shoppers.

Two members of the India House staff are accompanying the Tensings everywhere in a blue American limousine.

One evening newspaper today referred to the "Iron Curtain" which had descended over the Tensings. It refers to an incident when reporters tried to talk to Tensing outside the Indian Services Club.

"Tensing smiled, paused courteously. Then he was hutled into a car by two press officers from India House saying, 'Sorry, no interviews'."

Earlier, after waiting over an hour after an agreed time to photograph Tensing, cameramen began to disperse when he did not appear.

TATAS DOWN NAVY BY FIVE GOALS TO TWO

Goans' Narrow Win

(Tatas ..... 5, Indian Navy ..... 2)
(Goan Sports ..... 1, Francis Goans ..... 0)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SOCCER enthusiasts had their monies worth this evening at the Cooperage when Indian Navy and Tata Sports Club were engaged in a rousing battle before the latter emerged victorious by five goals to two in the Senior Division of the Harwood Football League, while earlier Goan Sports, the season's most improved side scored another well deserved victory when they accounted for St. Francis Goans by a solitary goal.

Indian Navy, though still in the lead by virtue of a goal average over ICL, have dropped valuable points; while Tata Sports have jumped to third place by another goal average betterment, which sends Dynamos to fourth place.

"BRAGGY" SHINES

Chief architect of Tatas victory was Anthony ("Braggy") Braganza, their clever scheming left inner for whom this match was a personal triumph, especially due to his clever dribbling and goal-scoring.

The game was much in favour of Tatas, but galore with thrills and speedy soccer. All told it was a match of a high order and all those that saw the game felt that this was truly the best game so far in the season.

TATAS ATTACK

Tata went into the attack from the commencement and in the third minute Braganza was robbed of the ball just in time after he had dribbled past the entire defence.

A minute later, Braganza again did the spade work and gave Ferrao a forward pass which the latter, who though unbalanced was only able to send a feeble short that travelled just wide off. Irwin D'Souza standing a yard away had only to rush in and tap the ball

ANTHONY BRAGANZA, Tata inside left, kept critics bewildered this evening with his amazing stamina and dribbling that provided the heavy Navy defence no respile.

home, but the slippery condition of the ground rendered him immobile.

Tatas were still the only team in the picture and in the seventh minute Braganza unleashed a powerful shot from 20 yards out that Bhattacharjee, the goalie just succeeded in diverting the ball over the cross bar; the resultant corner kick yielded a goal that was a gem, a deft corner kick taken by D. Norris straight to Ferrao was headed home, away goalie and the opponents gaping.

The Navy retaliated and Thingalaya brought off a smart safe from Syngdoh in the box. After an even struggle Ratnam was sent away from a through pass by Braganza and after a smart run-down, centred rather backwards; the ball was collected by Neville just outside the box; he sent in an angular shot that just beat Bhattacharjee.

In the twenty-fifth minute came the Navy's grand chance of reducing the margin, but with the entire defence temporarily out of action; being on the ground, Pereira had to enact the role of a spectator as he watched the ball go past him with a yawning goal ahead of him.

In the second half, the Indian Navy heightened interest and excitement when they reduced the margin through Raju who beat the goalie, Thingalaya from close in off Pereira's pass.

The Navy supporters shouted themselves hoarse and there was even more to shout about when Jayram's corner kick two minutes later crawled into the net to put the teams on a par.

Excitement was at its highest, but the spectators could not have imagined that more was in store for them. Braganza dribbled into the box and had a shot. Bhattacharjee and the two full backs, evidently three minds with but a single thought, all clashed for the ball, which though arrested, rebounded back to Irwin D'Souza who made no mistake about netting (3-2).

TWO MORE

Five minutes later, Braganza turned Neville D'Souza's pass to full advantage to score from the corner of the box and eight minutes later, Norris put Tatas further in the lead when he converted a freekick three yards outside the penalty box.

The teams were:—

TATAS: Thingalaya; R Norris, Papen; Papen (Jr.), Ayoob, D Norris; I D'Souza, N D'Souza, P Ferrao, A Braganza, Ratnam.

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Singh, Thapa; Watson, Raghwan, Borah; Pereira, Raju, Lyngdoh, Nicholson, Jayram.

Referee: C X Godinho.

Goan Sports showed themselves to be the better of the two goan sides participating in the league by virtue of their solitary goal win over St. Francis Goans early this evening.

The Francis Goans — Goan Sports tie was evenly contested with the defences generally ruling the roost. Goan Sports eventually found the net through left outer Gama when he beat Viegas from close in on all the call of half time.

This goal did as much to encourage the Goans Sports as to demoralize St. Francis Goans; the latter could do nothing right in the succeeding period and their passing, trapping and shooting all went awry.

A CHANGE

Salu D'Costa moved into the forward in an endeavour to save a point, but his efforts proved fruitless.

Ten minutes from the end, Ayres D'Souza with only the goalie to beat from five yards out, ballooned the ball over the bar and wasted the best chance St. Francis had of neutralizing the Goans lead.

The teams were:—

GOAN SPORTS: Israel; Baptista, Rodrigues; D'Costa, T Gama, A D'Souza; Santa Rita, P Pinto, D Silveira, M D'Mello, A Gama.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Viegas; Martin, J Rodrigues; B D'Souza, Dominic, S D'Costa; Ayres, Cosmas, E Rodrigues, E Fernandes, Gonsalves.

Referee: N K Utchil.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Indian Navy	15	9	3	3	26	13	21
I C L	14	9	3	2	29	15	21
Tatas	14	7	5	2	43	16	19
Dynamos	13	8	3	2	23	11	19
Goan Sports	15	5	6	4	11	14	16
C Rly.	14	5	4	5	15	14	14
B Shell	14	4	5	5	14	13	13
Francis Goans	14	5	3	6	16	11	13
Amateurs	15	2	8	5	12	16	12
Globe	15	4	2	7	15	20	10
Dockyard	15	2	3	10	6	47	7
Indian Gym.	14	2	3	9	9	29	7

Goan Sports beat St. Francis Goans by a solitary goal on Saturday evening in the Senior Harwood Football League at the Cooperage. Picture shows Santa Rita at left passing the ball past Martin, the St. Francis Goans' full back, but failed to score.

BHIDE AND TAVARIA REACH FINAL

State Chess Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Al Nasir, P. K. Kanga, Shankar Bhide and Soli Tavaria from Gr. I have made the final after the last games were over in this most disputed group of the qualifying division (preliminary league) of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana, Rampart Row today evening.

Shankar Bhide and Soli Tavaria tied for the third place with six and a half pts. each.

Pheroze Khory defeated K.V.R. Avdhani in a well-contested game the last of the present series. F. K. Kanga, S. Rehman and S. C. Bhatt from Gr. II were promoted.

The placings of the players are as follows:—

GROUP I:— Al Nasir 7½, P. K. Kanga 7, S. N. Tavaria 6½, S. Y. Bhide 6½, S. Tilak 5½, M. P. Rao 3½, D. S. Vaidy 3½, N. H. Dotiwala 3, H. V. Joglekar 2.

GROUP II:— F. K. Kanga 8½, S. Rehman 7, S. C. Bhatt 5½, Sunny Kohry 5, D. R. Vakil 5, Abdullah Bhugan 4½, S. Todi 3, A. F. Currimbhoy 3, C. J. Vyas 1½, P. V. Pathak 1.

GROUP III:— R. Sunderam 8½, V. V. Kuwalekar 7, M. P. Pestonji 6½, Sheikh Ajmeri 5½, B. S. Agnihotri 5, N. J. Sanjana 4½, K. V. R. Avdhani 3, N. E. Antia 2, J. K. Kanga 2, P. F. Khory 1.

The finals are scheduled to start on Thursday evening.

Puthli Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fine hat-trick by Nagraj enabled Shree Krishna "A" to move second round who defeated Vidyadaini "A" by 3-1 in the first round of Puthli Cup Football Tournament, played today at the Oval.

Earlier, Kanara Young Footballers "B" beat Bombay Fort Football Club "C" by a solitary goal.

The results: Kanara Y.F. "B" 1 goal, Bombay Fort "C" 0; Shree Krishna "A" 3 goals, Vidyadaini "A" 1 goal.

Oval

3-45 p.m. Students Un. "B" vs Jai Bharat "B"; 4-45 p.m. Mogaveera "B" vs. Vijaya Prakash "A"; 5-45 p.m. Kanara Bros. "B" vs. Karnatak S. C. "A".

IAN CRAIG RATED IMMATURE

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen).

While most sports critics today eagerly discussed likely selections for the next Test team to meet Australia in the third of the series next week—the team is due to be announced tomorrow—others have taken time out to dwell on the failure of the man who, when he arrived here with the Australians, had been built up as the successor to Don Bradman himself.

The player is Ian Craig, an 18-year-old, hailed a few months ago as another classical batsman of invincible quality.

The Austrian press, as a prelude to his coming to the United Kingdom boosted him in headlines running. "We Find another Star," Another Bradman."

To date Craig has an average of just over 14 runs for 13 innings, his highest score being 47 against Cambridge University, a side not noted for its bowling.

The verdict of the experts here —Craig cannot accustom himself to English wickets, and he is too immature to tour with a Test side.

ProfitOnSoccer Transfers

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen).

Big off-season football deal last week was made by Burnley who transferred Bill Elliot to Sunderland for £28,000. They then "bought" Billy Gray, the Chelsea winger, for a figure reported to be £15,000.

With a profit of £13,000 on this deal, one wonders whether Burnley is the market for more talent.

St. Sebastian School Inter-Class Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Largely attended by schoolboys, this evening's Inter-Class Football final of the St. Sebastian High School played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel resulted in a solitary goal victory for the S.S.C. "B" over S.S.C. "A". The all important goal scored in the tenth minute of the match was netted by Nicholas Alphonso. Rev. Father J. Fell presided and distributed the prizes.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage.

4-45 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Bombay Amateurs; 6-00 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Dynamos. (Senior Harwood League).

Prisca Nunes Extends Banoo Cama

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Top-seeded Banoo Cama was fully extended by young Prisca Nunes this evening in the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament. After winning the first game narrowly at 21-19, Banoo lost the next by 13-21, and the decider, a very close affair saw the first seeded just last out narrowly over extra points at 22-20.

Prisca Nunes partnered by Aaron had last evening eliminated the seeded mixed doubles pair Dilip Sampat and Sarol Mirkar, but the former this evening were surprised by K. N. S. Narayanan and Chaman Jhaveri in five well contested games. The scores in Narayanan and Chaman Jhaveri's favour being 19-21, 21-14, 21-21, 21-17, 21-19.

Fifth seeded pocket-sized player A. I. Jacob made his exit from the singles this evening falling a victim to T. Naidu who ran out a winner in four games at 21-18, 12-21, 21-17, 22-20.

Will Seixas Turn Pro?

WIMBLEDON, July 4 (UPI-AFP): Vic Seixas, whose victory yesterday over Kurt Nielson in the Wimbledon Final made him the uncrowned tennis champion of the world, told the press this evening that he would wait until the end of the season before deciding whether or not to turn professional. He said that he would then make up his mind if he would continue to play the game of which he is now the undisputed master or go into business with his father. But, Seixas said he would prefer to continue to play.

International Legal Conference

MADRAS, July 4 (Nafen): The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, told NAFEN here that under the auspices of the Delhi Branch of the International Law Association, an International Legal Conference is being convened in New Delhi.

"It will be held in all probability between December 28, 1953 and January 2, 1954," the Chief Justice said.

The lines having been restored delays on telegrams to Goa and Konkan are now normal, says telegraph notication.

Maureen Connolly Retains Wimbledon Title

KRISHNAN BEATEN IN JUNIOR FINAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WIMBLEDON, July 4.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD "Little Mo" as the pretty girl from San Diego Miss Maureen Connolly is known, retained her Wimbledon singles title this evening when in a rousing final she beat her compatriot Miss Doris Hart from Florida 8-6, 7-5. Miss Hart, winner of the 1951 Wimbledon title, was in tremendous form and made the holder fight hard for every point making this year's final definitely the best seen in post-war tennis.

Maureen Connolly came into the limelight last year, when at the tender age of seventeen she became the youngest woman ever to become champion at the Mecca of Tennis. This year she went one better for she only conceded nineteen individual games in the entire tournament in singles. This incidentally is the lowest aggregate by a champion since the war.

Maureen now has just to retain her American title next September at Forest Hills to set up a record for women's tennis. She has already won the Australian Wimbledon and French titles this year and the American title would round of a record-making quadruple. In the French tournament, Maureen beat Doris Hart 6-2, 6-4 after having lost to the latter in the Italian championships earlier. So today's final was a sort of a "rubber" between the two, and Maureen won by two matches to one for this year.

Results of today's matches were:—

Women's Singles

Final: Miss Maureen Connolly (U.S.) beat Miss Doris Hart (U.S.) 8-6, 7-5.

Men's Doubles

Final: Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad (Australia) beat Mervyn Rose and Rex Hartwig (Australia) 6-4, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5 (Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor who won last year are now professionals and could not defend title).

Junior Championships

Boys Singles Final: Billy Knight, British junior champion beat Ramanathan Krishnan, India's Junior Champion 7-5, 6-4.

Women's Doubles

Final: Miss Doris Hart and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.) holders, beat Miss Maureen Connolly and Miss Julia Sampson (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles

Final: Vic Seixas and Miss Doris Hart (U.S.) beat Enrique Morea (Argentine) and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.) 9-7, 7-5 (Holders were Frank Sedgman and Miss Hart).

Junior Girls Singles

Final: Miss Pat Harrison (Britain) beat Miss E. F. Lombard (Ireland) 1-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Consolation Singles

Final: Geoff Paish (Britain) beat J. W. Ager (U.S.) 4-6, 6-0, 7-5.

MAUREEN CONNOLLY

Aussies All Out For 323

NORTHAMPTON, July 4.

The Australian cricketers commenced their three-day match against Northampton today, and by the end of the day were dismissed for 323 runs. Neil Harvey hit up a century scoring 118, while Arthur Morris made a useful contribution of 80 runs as an opening batsman.

The scores were:

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Morris c Brown b Tribe 80, McDonald l. b. w. Tyson 4, Hole b Tyson 0, DeCourcy b Clarke 4, Harvey st. Andrews b Tribe 118, Craig st. Andrews b Brown 18, Davidson b Tribe 12, Archer b Tribe 58, King b Tribe 0, Langley c Livingston b Brown 12, Hill not out 8, Extras 9, Total 323.

Fall of Wickets: 1-4, 2-4, 3-10, 4-185, 5-218, 6-245, 7-246, 8-246.

Bowling Analysis: Tyson 15-2-62-2; Clarke 14-1-62-1; Brown 24-3-66-2; Broderick 10-0-27-0; Tribe 24.3-1-97-5.

Burma-Yugoslav Trade Agreement

RANGOON, July 4 (Nafen): Burma and Yugoslavia have signed a trade agreement in Rangoon. The agreement came into operation with immediate effect.

Burmese agricultural and mineral produce have been much in demand in all Eastern European countries. While the Western European countries have had a large share of the products of Burma, through their agents and branches, it is noteworthy that there had never been adequate trade facilities with the Eastern European countries to partake of the raw materials and cereals of Burma.

This was because of the entrepot services so efficiently deveopled by the British, the pre-war German firms, the French and the Netherlanders. Rice from Burma was re-exported from Hamburg, Burmese minerals were transformed at Birmingham before they reached Eastern Europe. Similarly, the exports of Eastern European countries seldom find markets in Burma, with the notable exception of Czechoslovakia.

WALK-OUT IN BONN PARLIAMENT

BONN, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The first post-war Parliament in Western Germany ended its regular sessions here yesterday with a walk-out by the Opposition members which left the Bundestag without a quorum.

Yesterday's incident was perhaps the most dramatic in the whole post-war history of this Bundestag, which, in the opinion of most observers here has been relatively calm.

The Municipal authorities at Arrah have banned cow-slaughter and have decided to refund licence fees for running of slaughter houses in the town to the licensees.

KUNZRU ON JAMMU PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES

BOMBAY, July 4 (H.S.): "The people of Jammu have genuine grievances", observed Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, answering questions at the Young Men's Hindu Association this evening.

Pandit Kunzru did not see why the granting of fundamental rights and minimum civil liberties to the citizens of the State by the Kashmir Government through the Kashmir, if not, the Indian Constitution, should present "insuperable difficulties".

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Pleading for greater emphasis on agriculture, he told the audience that working of 75 per cent of community projects was either 'unsatisfactory' or 'highly unsatisfactory'. He also characterised the agency for the execution of the Five-Year Plan, as "highly inadequate".

He advised greater production as the remedy for the rise in prices, consequent on the deficit financing under the Five-Year Plan. He said that Bhoodan Yagna "did not help the peasant".

Alluding to the food situation, Shri Kunzru recommended more attention to development in Maharashtra, which had famine every two or three years, as compared to Gujerat which had "a very minor famine" in 1952, after one in 1928.

Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, former Governor of Madhya Pradesh, was in the chair.

Hyderabad Minister On Telugu Districts Merger

WARANGAL, July 4 (UPI). Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad's Minister for Revenue and Excise, said here that he favoured the idea of forming an Andhra State with the twelve districts of Madras and the eight districts of Hyderabad State, with the Nizam as the Rajpramukh.

Mr. Reddy, who was addressing the Congress workers last evening, added that now was the opportune time for the Telugu-speaking areas, both in Madras and Hyderabad, to merge together.

He appealed to the Congress workers to close their ranks and work in team spirit for the welfare of the people.

Out of every hundred persons in the State roughly 48 speak Telugu as their mother tongue, 24 Marathi, 12 Urdu, 11 Kannada, 3 Lambadi and 1 Hindi. Telugu is predominent in all the eight eastern districts which is spoken by 79 per cent of the population of these districts.

LONDON: Russia is believed to be preparing to resume diplomatic relations with Israel which were broken off last February after the bomb attempt against the Legation. Israeli sources say Russian overtures have taken place in Bulgaria.

Iran Bags 20 Million Dollar Oil Orders

DAMASCUS, July 4 (Nafen).

THE Iranian Minister of Labour, Dr. Alaimi, who stopped here 'en route' to Teheran from Geneva said the Iranian Government had entered into agreements with an Italian company and a Japanese company for the sale total of $20,000,000 worth of Iranian oil.

Referring to economic conditions in Iran, Alaimi said these improved considerably and Iran now is on its way to economic self-sufficiency.

He added that 60,000 Iranians were now working in oilfields and factories and their salaries were being paid regularly.

Commenting on the recent dispute between Dr. Moussadeq and religious leader, Kashani, he said the latter's political role ended when he failed in the elections to the Presidency of the Iranian Parliament.

He said Dr. Moussadeq's Government is endeavouring to restrict the influence of religious men in the country's politics.

Bunding Works In Bijapur And Ahmednagar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bunding schemes, as a scarcity relief measure, are being prepared in 56 more villages of Ahmednagar District and eight more villages in Bijapur District in view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in those villages.

Of the 56 Ahmednagar villages, four are in Sangamner Taluka, one in Shrirampur Taluka, three each in Rahuri and Nagar Talukas, five each in Newasa, Shevgaon and Pathardi Talukas, ten each in Parner and Shrigonda Talukas, two in Karjat Taluka and eight in Jamkhed Taluka. All the eight Bijapur villages are in Muddebihal Taluka.

English Professor For Roorkee

BOMBAY, July 4 (Nafen): Electrical engineering students doing research work at the University of Roorkee will have the guidance of a British professor who has been sent here by the British Government under the Colombo Plan.

He is K. Aston, who as Professor of Electrical Technology headed the Engineering Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, from 1935 to 1942.

Burma Trade Mission In Bangkok

BANGKOK, July 4 (UPI-AFP): A five-man Trade Mission from Burma arrived here today from Rangoon to negotiate a trade agreement with Thailand.

Hyderabad Chief Minister For Agra

NAGPUR, July 4 (UPI): Mr. B Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, arrived here this morning by air from Secunderabad en route to Agra. He is leaving for Agra tomorrow to attend the AICC session.

Mr. Ramakrishna Rao is staying at the Government House.

Everest Expedition Film

LONDON, July 4 (UPI-AFP).

COLONEL JOHN HUNT, leader of the Everest Expedition told the press yesterday on his arrival in London that two main factors were responsible for its success—the preceding expeditions and the plans and preparations made long in advance.

When Tenzing was asked how he felt about success after 20 years of efforts to climb Everest, he replied through an interpreter that he was very happy. Col. Hunt in reply to a question said he had not seen "the abominable Snowman", because perhaps "they like seclusion".

A film of the successful British Everest Expedition will be shown this autumn members of expedition said last night. They made this statement during a press conference given at the Headquarters of the "Royal Geographical Society".

In answer to a question, the expedition leader, Colonel Hunt said it had not been possible to determine the precise height of Mount Everest. Col. Hunt said the party had taken altimeters and other measuring equipment which had conflicted and therefore the summit figures had not been burdened with it.

Intensive Paddy Cultivation In East Khandesh

CANAL WATER FOR OVER 300 ACRES

BOMBAY, Saturday: As many as 3,125 acres of land in 22 villages of East Khandesh District would be brought under paddy, this year, as a result of the scheme for intensive cultivation of paddy on the Jamda Right and Left Bank Canals sanctioned by the Government. Under the scheme, the agriculturists from these villages would be paid tagavi loans of about Rs. 2,35,000 — about Rs. 41,000 in cash and the remaining about Rs. 1,94,000 in the form of supply of manures.

With the use of quality seed, which would be made available to the agriculturists, improved methods of manuring and canal water, a good crop yield is expected. Seventeen co-operative societies have been entrusted with the work of distributing the required manures to the cultivators.

The 22 villages are Wade, Bambrud Pragane Bahal, Gondgaon, Gudhe, Savde, Kolgaon, Lon Pirache. Kanase, Pimpri hat, Ghusardi, Khedgaon, Picharde, Batchare, Shivani, Vedaji, Bhadgaon, Walwade Khurd Bk., Mahindale, Nalbandi, Shindi, Wak and Amadde.

SASTRI'S DEATH CONDOLED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay branch of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh today passed a resolution condoling the death of Shri T. R. Venkataram Sastri of Madras. The resolution said, "the death of Shri Sastri coming so soon after the death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee removes from the galaxy of Indian leaders two of the best political thinkers and patriots."

MORE TIGERS FOR LUCKNOW ZOO

LUCKNOW, July 4 (Nafen): A tiger cub, "The Voice of the Vindhyas," is the latest addition to the Lucknow Zoo.

The cub was presented to the zoo by the Governor of Vindhya Pradesh.

The zoo already has a pair of tigers which had been presented by the Governor, Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Another tiger cub was caught for the zoo in the Kumaon area, famed for its man-eaters.

Under an exchange programme with the Nepali Ministry of Education, Uttar Pradesh recently acquired a pair of Australian emus for a pair of zebras, who seem to thrive well in Lucknow.

New Boss Of UNESCO

PARIS, July 4 (UPI-AFP): India's Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who is also the Vice-President of the UNESCO, today made a speech in praise of Dr. Evans who was officially taking over his functions as the new Director-General of the organisation

RUSSIANS STAND BY FOR EMERGENCY

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen): Tanks and Red Army divisions sent to smash the riots have now left East Berlin and the city awaits a formal lifting of the state of emergency.

Reports that Russian troops have been rushed towards the Polish border are not confirmed.

Substantial Soviet forces are encircling Berlin at some distance, ready for any new call.

France To Give A Little Freedom To Indo-China

PARIS, July 4 (UPI-AFP).

THE French Government yesterday in a declaration said the time had come to discuss with the Associated States of Indo-China transfer of functions to them leading to their complete independence and sovereignty.

The declaration said: "The Government of the French Republic meeting in a cabinet has devoted itself to a study of relations of France with the Associated States of Indo-China It feels that the time has come to reach fresh agreement between them and France.

"During the period of four years, which has elapsed since the signature of the 1949 agreements brotherhood in arms has become more marked between the armies of the French Union and the national armies of the Associated States, thanks to the development of the latter, which are taking on every day a more important part in the struggle against the common enemy.

"In the same period, civil institutions of the three nations have on the whole accquired competence to take on functions incumbent on modern states, while international relations of their governments have extended to a majority of countries which constitute the U. N. Organisation."

The declaration said: "France considers that under these conditions it is fitting to complete the independence and sovereignty of Associated States of Indo-China by granting, in agreement with each of the three governments concerned, the transfer of functions which France has heretofore retained in the very interest of the states because of perilous circumstances, born of a state of war.

"The French Government has decided to invite each of the three governments to discuss with it settlement of questions relating to economic, financial, judicial, military, and political domains, for the protection of legitimate interests of each of the contracting parties.

"The Government of the Republic expreses deside that an agreement on these various points wil be reached and will consolidate the friendship which United France and the Associated States in the French Union."

AMERICANS WELCOME FRENCH MOVE

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The news from Paris of the French Government intention to propose to the Associated States of Indo-China negotiations designed to increase their independence, was favourably received in Government circles here.

Although the details of the French proposals were still unknown, it was stated in these circles that it was a good initiative. Some American officials commented that the French Government's move constituted a good starting point for the discussions on Indo-Chinese problems which will be on the agenda of the conference of the French British and U.S. foreign Ministers in Washington next Friday (July 10).

Congressional circles also praise the French move. They recall that an important group of Senators proposed only three days ago an amendment to the American legislation on foreign aid expressing U.S. interest in complete independence for the Associated States. This amendment was rejected. The main reason for the rejection was that some Congressmen said the adoption of the amendment would amount to an unjustified intervention in French affairs.

WRECKED BY TYPHOON

MANILA, July 4 (UPI-AFP): A French family, Henri Bounrdens, his wife and their fifteen-year old daughter, who were attempting to sail a Chinese junk from Indo-China to France by way of the Pacific have been wrecked by typhoon "Kit", according to reports reaching here.

These reports said that the junk was hit on the Luzon coast 400 kilometres north of Manila two days ago and washed ashore at the east of Currimao.

Iron Works In Magdeburg Destroyed

BERLIN, July 4 (Nafen): Vast damage is reported to have been caused to the huge Georgi Dimitrov Iron Works at Magdeburg in a disastrous fire which broke out soon after a Communist pep talk to workers there.

Some sections were completely destroyed.

Communist police are seeking the men whom they believe set fire to the works and whom they have dubbed the "enemies of the Republic."

Rehabilitation Of ReturningMuslims

WORK IN INDIA FOUND SATISFACTORY

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI): At a meeting of the West Bengal Minority Commission held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. K. P. Mookerji, reports of the District Minorities Boards were read out and discussed and the communal situation was found to be normal everywhere.

The question of rehabilitation of returning Muslim migrants in Nadia was also discussed with reference to the recent extensive tour of the chairman in that District with Mr. A. P. Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India. The rehabilitation work was found to be very satisfactory.

About 21,000 Muslim families have already been rehabilitated by amicable means and Government have decided to place at the disposal of the District Magistrate a substantial sum as gratuitous relief to the families to enable them to settle in their own houses.

National Theatres In India

MADRAS, July 4 (Nafen): To form a chain of national theatres in India, a committee has been specially formed with Mr. Prithviraj Kapoor, Mr. N. Kanungo, M.P.s., as members, and Miss Nirmala Joshi as secretary.

The committee has been formed under the auspices of the National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music (Sangeeta Natak Akadami).

Miss Nirmala Joshi said that dramatic music and dance institutions or clubs should apply to the committee for recognition through their various State Governments.

The Academy for the Formation of National Theatres in India will have an Executive Council of 16 members who will have the power to vote.

The Academy plans to give awards to the best film, classical folk dancing and drama. The Academy also plans to conduct National festivals of dancing, music, films and dramas in the different states.

GREEK-BULGARIAN BORDER TALKS

U.N. (New York), July 4 (UPI-AFP): The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mintcho Neitchev, informed the U.N. Secretary-General yesterday that Bulgaria accepted the Greek proposal to establish preliminary contacts between Greek and Bulgarian forces to settle border incidents.

Representatives of Greek and Bulgarian General Staffs are to meet on July 10 on the banks of Maritza river. Some islands on the Maritza had given rise to controversy between the two countries. The proposed meeting will appoint a joint commission to examine border incidents and it was believed it might discuss some outstanding questions between Greece and Bulgaria.

Government'sGod: The People

SECUNDERABAD, July 4 (UPI): Dr. G. S. Melkote, Finance Minister of Hyderabad, told a gathering at Munirabad yesterday that "a Government's God is the people and it is their duty to serve their God. The people must work hard and contribute their share in making their country rich and prosperous, worthy of a great nation."

The Finance Minister congratulated the labour for building the dam for harnessing the waters of the Tungabhadra River. The district of Raichur would at no distant date flow with milk and honey. The new canal would provide gainful employment to about one lakh people, he added.

The fifth caravan of pilgrims now in the Hedjaz, numbering 1,382, has left Mecca for Medina to visit the Prophet's Tomb. The total of pilgrims in the five caravans have numbered 6,107.

MAKE EDUCATION COMPULSORY

DURBAN, July 4 (Nafen): More than two hundred Indians, representative of organisations from all over National, have called upon the Natal Provincial Administration to make education for Indian children compulsory.

A resolution handed to the Administration declares that every year housands of Indian children fail to find accommodation in the existing schools.

Indian's Gift To Africans

DURBAN, July 4 (Nafen): Through the generosity of Hajee Moosa A. H. Moosa, the Ohlange Institute in the Inanda area of Transvaal has been presented with a servoir and a pump at a cost of much over a thousand pounds.

The Ohlange Institute was founded in 1899, and educates 340 Africans, both men and women to matriculation standard.

UNESCO's Hq To Be In Paris

PARIS, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The General Conference of the UNESCO last night voted proposal to establish the UNESCO's permanent headquarters in Paris. The proposal was carried by votes to nil with six abstentions.

French Delegate, M. Robert Valeur, recalled the French Government's offer of a free site for a building headquarters on the left bank of the Seine, which comprises many Eighteen Century buildings including the famous "Ecole Militaire."

The site, now occupied by military installations, could be cleared by January 1, 1954, the delegate said.

Evatt Wants A Few Guarantees

U.N. (New York), July 4 (UPI-AFP): Mr. Herbert Evatt, Leader of the Labour Opposition in Australia, said here yesterday that Communist China should not be admitted to the U.N. until she had given guarantees of non-intervention in Indo-China.

Seeds Of Disease Sown In The Mind

(Continued from Page 6 col. 4)

in the gross matter but in the vital force or essence behind the form which, working from within outward, produces the desired result? Theosophy has been teaching for ages that all is life, that there is no dead matter, that all forms are but expresion of life in various stages of unfoldment. Hahnemann discovered this for himself when he found that many so-called "inert substances" had very great medical value, a thing that would not be possible were there not life within them.

LIFE IS MOTION

The second fundamental idea presented by Theosophy is that this is a universe of law. Not a law propounded by man or any being outside of man, but a law inherent in life itself. Law is the movement of life, where there is motion there is life, and everything is in motion. From one point of view the law is cyclic, cause and effect, or action and from another it is the law of reaction. We see the cyclic aspect of it in the pulse of life everywhere—the ebb and flow of the tides, the alteration of day and night, the cycle of the seed the tree and the seed again; there is no chance, no chaos. Cycles are now being observed and recorded in politics and economics, for example. But we can see that the action of law goes much deeper than this when we realize that every action has its eualq and opposite reaction; and that this is true on the mental and moral planes as well as on the physical one. Whatever a man **the physical one. Whatever a man does, thinks or feels will have its effect on others but especially on himself. What he does create his environment, what he thinks builds his character and what he feels open for him opportunities.** "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." One of the best descriptions of the moral and ethical aspects of the law is ni the Christian Bible: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Homoeopathy is based on a principle of cure, a law: the Law of Similars: medicines that produce certain symptoms or reactions when taken by healthy persons will remove like symptoms occurring in the sick. This law is said in Homoeopathy to be as fundamental as the law of gravity, and this may well be so. Each rule or law, such as these two which have been proved beyond a doubt,is a facet of the one great, law of life, another application of it, another way of looking at the movement of life. The Law of Similars is a definite, well-proven principle, on which all the selection and administration of drugs in Homoeopathy rests. Hahnemann found it true 150 years ago and nothing has occurred to disprove it today. When a drug has been "proved" the reactions of that drug on the human body has been established, the physician knows what results will follow from its proper use. Homoeopathy follows a method based on principles and proved by experience.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

In regard to the cause and effect aspect of the law, Homoeopathy is very clearly in line with theosophical principles. Theosophy holds that everything a man does, thinks and feels is setting up a cause which will sooner or later bring its effects; but by the same token, whatever comes to a man as opportunity, in environment, in health, for instance, is an effect which has its cause somewhere in his past actions, thoughts, feelings. To ignore the effect or attempt to escape from it does nothing at all to the cause; and as long as man continues to act, think and feel in the same way he will continue to receive corresponding reactions. Homoeopathy applies this principle in its method of dealing, not with symptoms which are effects, but with the cause of disease, studying the whole man to find the cause at its source. Homoeopathy states that to treat symptoms and perhaps to cause one symptom or another to disappear, does no lasting good and is more apt to do harm; because the cause will remain and will show itself in later and perhaps far more serious symptoms. But once the individual is treated in his whole nature, helped to put in harmony his many vehicles, then from within the symptoms will disappear.

The third proposition which Theosophy proposes as a basis for study and application is the evolution of soul. Theosophy teaches that it is the purpose of life to develop and unfold the latent divinity which is in each one: through coming to realize fully its great ideas, through experience, through practising altruism and brotherhood. We have seen the oneness of life on the highest plane of the One Source, also that all physical bodies are of the same matter, that which lies between these two is referred to as soul—it is the degree of intelligence which is manifested by life in any form. The life in the mineral, the plant and the animal is showing intelligence of varying degrees, but it is instinctive, not self-conscious intelligence. Man's intelligence is self-conscious: although part of the one life, he is an individualized portion of it and so acts by his own choice and reason. That is why men are different, why no two persons are the same. Each one is forming his character by his own choices and actions. We may say that the goal of life is one, but the paths to it are many.

Homoeopathy is a distinctly individual method of treating the sick. The goal of all may be said to be perfect health, but the ways to reach it are many. Homoeopathy recognizes that no two peoples are alike and that several persons suffering from the same disease will express their illness in different ways. Therefore the homoeopathic physician treats the individual and not the disease.

SEEDS OF DISEASE

The fact that Homoeopathy has always recognized the medicine importance of the inner, psychological man and attempted to work with this shows a definitely theosophical approach to the problem of health. Psychosomatic medicine is now working along this line to an extent, but it has not the full picture by any means. Homoeopathy also holds that the inner man is always sick first, before the signs of illness appear in the body. Theosophy holds that the seeds of disease are located primarily in the mind — not only are angry minds or jealous minds sick, but so is the mind which fastens on to false ideas, which clings to superstitions and unreasonable dogmas. Both Theosophy and Homoeopathy tell us that physical disease is the working out through the body of an inharmonious state of the inner man — thus cure must not begin with effects but with inner causes.

Paracelsus said among other interesting things that if one had perfect knowledge of self he need not be sick at all. This substantiates what has been seen.

If a man understands what his real nature is and what are the proper uses of his various parts in relation to the rest of nature and the universe, he will live harmoniously, think, feel, act in harmony with all and the seeds of disease will not be sown. We are most of us far from that state, but we can start to use what little knowledge and understanding we have and so slowly approach the goal. The man who studies himself, who is objectively conscious of his mental, emotional and physical habits is surely a far more co-operative patient for a homoeopathic physician than one who simply relies on the doctor to cure him, willynilly without effort on his part. Even if one learns no more than to report accurately the changes in body, mind and emotions, one is taking an active part in helping to cure oneself, for the physician can thus get a clearer picture. And if one goes further and attempts to live in accordance with the laws of Nature which lead to perfect health, to act in harmony within himself and with others, he is gaining some faint idea of what it means to act for and as the Self of all.—Extracts from an address to the Homoeopathic Laymen's League of Washington.

Tree Falls On House And Kills Old Woman

ONE DIES IN BOAT MISHAP IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

RATNAGIRI, July 4 (H.S.): Fresh reports are forthcoming about losses and casualties caused in the district, due to heavy rains since early this week.

At Malwan, an old mango tree was uprooted by heavy showers on Tuesday dawn, crushing down a cottage of a poor lady Annapurnabai Kolambkar, who died instantaneously, while her eight-year-old child was luckily and with great difficulty rescued.

At Jaitapur, a small ferry boat carrying five passengers, one male and the rest women, overturned along with the boatman in the Jaipur creek. A rescue party was sent on receipt of information. It saved all except the woman, named Phadke, about 35 years old, whose body was recovered several hours later.

At Harkul-Budruk a recently constructed building owned by a Sarvodaya Centre, collapsed, while the walls of a school-building were brought down by torrential rains.

Mails, accumulated since Wednesday, were dispatched out of the district via Kanakvali - Sawantwadi - Belgaum, with a transhipment of two miles at the Kanakvali bridge.

RAIN BLOCKS ROADS

RATNAGIRI, July 4 (H.S.): Shri Gulabrao Deshmukh, Collector of Ratnagiri District, said that according to information received by him from State Transport authorities, due to heavy rains, part of the district from Khed to Kanakvali had been completely cut off from the rest of the district, all sources of communication having been dislocated, at Khed, Kumbharli, Amba, Phonda and Amboli Ghats.

The bridge over the Jagbudi river at Khed will be rendered unmotorable for a considerable period due to heavy damage caused by the rains. Only two roads, Chiplun-Ratnagiri and Ratnagiri-Kanakvali, are clear on the Bombay-Goa road, the Collector said.

It is learnt that parcels of newspapers dated June 30 sent from Bombay were received here, only yesterday, due to delay in transit, caused by damaged roads, rendered unmotorable by heavy rains.

Flood Relief In Belgaum

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prompt steps are being taken by the District authorities to provide relief to the people affected by the recent floods in Belgaum District, particularly in some villarge of Bailhongal, Chandagad, Khanapur Belgaum and Gokak Talukas.

A sum of about Rs. 1,000 has been telegraphically sanctioned by the Collector to provide immediate relief to the people in distress. One thousand corrugated iron sheets have been supplied to Gokak Taluka for providing temporary shelter to those rendered homeless.

The Personal Assistant to the Collector has toured the affected villages of Bailhongal Taluka and the Mamlatdars have also been rendering help to the needy in their respective talukas.

ORISSA RIVER IN SPATE

CUTTACK, July 4 (UPI): Several houses and standing crops were damaged by the flood waters of the Suvarna Rekha according to reports reaching here from Balasore.

The Suvarna Rekha was in spate on June 29. The floods took the villagers by surprise, as they came so soon after the onset of the monsoon. Seven villages under Baliapala police station were affected. Mud houses gave way under knee-deep water and standing crops on several acres were affected.

No Return To Single Point Sales Tax System

(Continued From Page 13)

them may be interested, could be treated in a special way without caring to consider the repercussions. The particular suggestions made or advice tendered, if acted upon, would have on other lines of business or industry. Some have suggested a single-point sales tax at the first stage, which if levied would ruin, according to others their business, who in their turn, suggest the sales tax at the last stage of the chain of sales as an ideal arrangement."

Some others, Dr. Mehta said, had suggested the sales tax at two stages, viz., the first and the last stages of the sales, the intermediate stages being left untaxed to enable internal business between the traders remain unaffected. Yet others had advised the retention of the present multi-point system, but lowering the rate of taxation, either throughout or at least at the first stage. Some had suggested that the present limit of the taxable turnover should be reduced from Rs. 30,000 a year to a lower level.

NO UNIVERSAL PANACEA

The Finance Department was flooded with a multiplicity of suggestions, each party wanting to be taxed as little as possible, though everybody had affirmed, that the state should realise adequate funds from the sales tax to enable it to provide sufficient money for the various projects taken up or to be taken for the welfare of the state under the five year plan.

"There is no universal panacea for relief from sales tax that everyone desires", Dr. Mehta said and added, "the main considerations on which the system of sales tax can be usefully based are—

(1) that the sales tax must provide adequate revenue for carrying out the various welfare projects which Government has decided to undertake in consultation with the Planning Commission;

(2) that the rates for sales tax should be so arranged that the trade and industry of the State are adversely affected as little as possible;

(3) that the sales tax should be so adjusted that evasion is reduced to a minimum; and

(4) that the system of taxation adopted throws as little direct burden on the consumers as possible.

"It is in view of these various considerations, some of which conflict with one another to some extent, that the sales tax is a difficult matter to deal with. The object of the Government is to harmonise these various conflicting interests as best as possible."

Enough Gold To Plate Road Round The World!

CAPETOWN, July 4 (Nafen): Gold, say the cynics, is something dug out of big holes in the ground in South Africa so that it can be shipped to the United States and hidden away in another big hole at Fort Knox.

But sarcasm cannot hide the fact that for unknown thousands of years, gold has been the most romantic metal in the world.

But perhaps there is something, after all, in the cynic remarks about gold and the United States.

For the director of the national Mint has announced that it has enough gold in its vault to plate a road, capable of taking two lines of traffic, which would stretch five times round the Equator, a distance of 125,000 miles.

Bad Quality Indian Goods

EUROPEAN BUYERS' COMPLAINTS

LUCKNOW, July 4 (NAFEN): European buyers have complained about the quality of Indian handicraft goods sent to them and are highly critical of what they described as the "unbusinesslike methods" of Indian Trade Commissions abroad, reliable sources said here

These sources said a Swiss business woman has made representations on this core to the Minitry of Commerce through Mrs. Indira Gandhi who recently accompanied Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to Zurich.

She is believed to have told Mrs. Gandhi, who is associated with the Central Board of Cottage Industries, that Indian Trade Missions follow "uncommercial methods" and quote prices that are "unfavourable" to European importers.

Cottage industry circles here though declining to comment on these reports, are nevertheless bitterly critical of Indian Trade Missions abroad.

These quarters charge that many of the Indian trade officials are untrained in business methods and are generally unaware of market trends in the countries to which they are posted.

Stop Press

POLICE INJURED

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI): Police was the main target of the violent demonstrators in Calcutta and suburbs today and as many as six constables, one driver and a fire brigade officer were injured—one constable rather seriously—according to a press note issued by the West Bengal Government on today's disturbances.

FLOOD WATERS ENTER VILLAGES

GAUHATI, July 4 (UPI): Due to breaches in an embankment, near Patacherkuchi in Kamrup district, flood waters of Phaumora and Kaldia rivers inundated several villages and submerged vast stretches of paddy fields with standing crops.

Due to no change of flood-waters in Saikhowaghat, through running of trains between Saikhowaghat and Dagari on Saikhowaghat-Tinsukia section of North Eastern Railway still remained suspended.

INDIA HAS A GREAT INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Scope For Increasing Productivity

GENEVA, July 4 (Nafen).

MR. K. J. SHONE, an industrial engineer of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, who has just returned from a mission to Calcutta, is firmly convinced that India has a great industrial future.

Interviewed by NAFEN, Mr. Shone said that he had been greatly impressed by the equipment he had seen in Indian factories and by the potentialities of the country's industrial expansion which he had seen during his tour.

Mr. Shone is one of six experts sent out to India at the request of the Indian Government to demonstrate methods of increasing productivity and earnings of factory workers.

Mr. Shone was enthusiastic about the results achieved by these demonstrations. The most obvious advantages, he said had come from the better use of existing machinery and by rationalising the movements of machine operatives. In some cases it had been possible to speed up output by 300 per cent.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY

Provision of work benches, said Mr. Shone, better factory arrangements, in some cases better lighting, and payment by results in suitable instances, had all contributed to increased efficiency where the demonstrations had been carried out.

Mr. Shone declared that at, the outset there had been some suspicion of motive by both factory owners and operatives, and this had to be overcome. When this suspicion was removed, team work had been admirable.

He is of the firm opinion that the output of Indian operatives, now assessed at one-third of European standards, can be raised to a comparable level. For this the prerequisite is better working conditions, and even including air-conditioning in some factories, closer attention to method and inadequate nourishment.

TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION

MANCHESTER, July 4 (Nafen): The forthcoming International Machinery Exhibition, sponsored by the trade paper "Textile Recorder", which is to be held in Manchester during October, will be the largest of its kind ever staged in the world.

The floorspace will be 151,720 square feet, compared with 101,300 in 1949, the last exhibition of this nature. Stands are being increased from 55,000 to 88,525, and the number of exhibitors from 169 to 235. British participants will total 183 ,and overseas ones 52.

Greatest overseas contingent will be Germany, which was not represented at the last exhibition.

Sugarcane Crop Disease

SRIRAMPUR, July 4 (H.S.): Sugarcane crop grown on 35,000 acres of land in Srirampur and Kopargaon talukas, on the waters supplied by canals on the Pravara and the Godavari rivers, is affected by a disease, known as 'pyorrheala,' it is learnt. It is stated that the 'disease' will not subside till heavy showers fall, in the area.

Indo-Egyptian Trade pact Ratified

NEW DELHI, July 4 (UPI): The Indo-Egyptian Trade Agreement, which was initialled by the Commerce Secretary Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar at Cairo, has been ratified by the Government of India, it was learnt today. Ambassador Panikkar has been authorised to sign the agreement.

The present agreement provides a currency machinery for facilitating trade with India and also an incentive for buying from India rather than from other countries.

Indian Goods Sell Well In Turkey

ANKARA, July 4 (Nafen): Foreign diplomats in Turkey have shown great interest in Indian handicrafts and are anxious to import some of the goods from India, according to a report received here.

The Indian Embassy at Ankara recently held an exhibition which was attended by nearly 4,000 persons. Specially admired were the cottage produced goods of Uttar Pradesh that included brass-ware, carved wood-ware, Benaras scarves and chikan work. Among the visitors were Madam Menderes, wife of the Turkish Prime Minister and Madam Koprulu, wife of the Foreign Minister.

Turkish trade circles, the report said, keenly regretted the restrictions on exchange and import that made the purchase of Indian goods impossible.

Members of foreign diplomatic missions who are exempt from these restrictions are, however, intending to establish contacts with manufacturers of Indian handicrafts.

STANDARD FOR ZINC ANALYSIS

NEW DELHI, July 4.

A standard method of chemical analysis of slab zinc and zinc base alloys has been published by the Indian Standards Institution.

With regard to slab zinc (spelter) the standard details methods of sampling and test procedures for the determination of zinc, sulphur, arsenic, iron, lead, bismuth, copper, cadmium, nickel, and tin; and with regard to zinc base alloys the standard prescribes methods of determining zinc, aluminium, copper, magnesium and iron.

This exhaustive standard has been formulated by ISI's Basic non-ferrous Metals Sectional Committee.

MORE ACREAGE FOR TOBACCO

According to the Director of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the All-India final estimate of tobacco, 1952-53 puts the current year's area and production at 768,000 acres and 211,000 tons as against 659,000 acres and 192,000 tons respectively in the adjusted final estimate of last year. This shows an increase of 109,000 acres or 16.5 per cent in area and 19,000 tons or 9.9 per cent in production.

Chhuikhadan Firing Report

NAGPUR, July 4 (UPI): Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, reiterated here today that the Government of Madhya Pradesh after consideration of the report of the Commission which enquired into police firing at Chhuikhadan on January last on a mob had decided to hold a departmental enquiry before any disciplinary action was taken against the officers concerned.

Before disciplinary action could be taken against a Government servant, a regular departmental enquiry must be held in accordance with the rules.

The Chief Minister further stated that in order to ensure a fair enquiry, Government had decided that the report of Shri Justice B. K. Chaudhury would not be published at this stage.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 4.

The local cotton market opened steady after small gain under scattered buying, quietened on long liquidation. There was only routine business. New Crop quotation is said to be Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 under August delivery.

At the opening August was quoted at Rs. 682 and advanced at Rs. 683 under scattered buying. At this level there appeared moderate profittaking and August declined at Rs. 680-8 and steadied at Rs. 681.

Thereafter the market declined at Rs. 678-8 and closed at Rs. 679-8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 4.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with restricted business. It generally believed that for about two months there will not be any demand from consuming districts and naturally buyers are keeping away at present.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 153 and advanced at Rs. 153-4 on small buying. This advance was followed by renewed selling and the market declined at Rs. 153. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 153-8.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 86-14 and after declining at Rs. 86-8 steadied at Rs. 86-10. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 87-14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58.

Later on there was increased selling and new low levels were reached. Silver declined at Rs. 151-12 but rallied on short covering gold declined at Rs. 85-11 closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	152	12	0
Forward	152	4	0
Ready Gold	86	14	0
Forward	85	12	0

Government Loans

BOMBAY, July 4.

	Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954 ...	98	7
2¾% Loan 1955 ..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961 ..	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960 ..	93	11
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55 ..	100	1
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	7
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	6
3 % Loan 1959-61 ..	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	7
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	4
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later ..	82	12½
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	6
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	102	4
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	103	4
4** Loan 1958-63 ..	105	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	99	1
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958	97	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960	95	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	12
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	91	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964 ..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	8
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959	105	0
% Bom Municipal	103	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	92	12

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 2nd July 1953 ..	Bales 365105
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 2nd July 1953 ..	1048344
Same period last year	839915
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd July 1953	524688
Same time last year	629499

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes.

Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1860 to Rs. 1861-4 and Indian Irons at Rs. 26-8

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 4.

The local produce market was firm today on buying by Kathiawar operators. Groundnuts quality were quoted at Rs. 49-12, Madras Rs. 50-8, and Nizam at Rs. 51. Bold were quoted at Rs. 48-12. June-July Rs. 48-12 and August-September were placed at Rs. 46-8. Oil ready was quoted at Rs. 25-4 and August was quoted at Rs. 25.

Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 30-4, June-July was also quoted at Rs. 30-4. August-September opened at Rs. 30-4 and declined at Rs. 30. Satna was placed at Rs. 29. Oil was quoted at Rs. 16-8, Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 30-4. Behar was placed at Rs. 31. Small were done at Rs. 131-12 and Madras were quoted at Rs. 32. Castoroil comercial was placed at Rs. 17-8 First pressure Rs. 18 and B. S. S. at Rs. 18-4.

September delivery opened at Rs. 151 and after advancing at Rs. 151-12 declined at Rs. 148-12 and closed at Rs. 149-12.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	50	0	0
Coromandal	50	0	0
Khandesh	50	0	0
Karad Bold	49	0	0
August-September	46	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	149	12	0
Madras	31	12	0
Gujerat	31	8	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	31	8	0
Kanpur	30	4	0
LINSEED			
Bold	30	0	0
Small	28	0	0
Satna	28	8	0
August-September	30	0	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	38	0	0
Three-Zilla	37	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	25	6	0
Kanpur	22	8	0
August-September	25	2	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	26	0	0
July	25	2	0
August	24	13	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	8	0
First Pressure	18	2	0
B.S.B.	18	6	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 4.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	1	6
120 D. Ready Italy	4	4	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	14	6
150 D. Box July opening	783	0	0
150 D. Box July highest	784	0	0
150 D. Box July lowest	778	0	0
150 D. Box July close	778	0	0
150 D. Box Aug. opening	785	0	0
150 D. Box Aug. highest	785	0	0
150 D. Box Aug. lowest	780	0	0
150 D. Box Aug. close	780	0	0

Ghee Rates

BOMBAY, July 4.

Following were the rates in the city Ghee Market today.

B. L.	65	8	0
B. K.	64	8	0
M. J.	64	8	0
Vishnu	64	0	0
N. N.	64	8	0
Belgaum No. 1	56	8	0
Belgaum No. 2	52	0	0
Sankheshwar	51	0	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, July 4.

Ready 45x11 Pics.	97
July Sept. Pics.	96
Ready 50x10 Pics.	84
Reeady 40x7½ Pics.	84
D. W. Bags Ready Rs.	88
July Sept. Rs.	87
Liverpool Rs.	120
B. Twill Rs.	106
Twine Rs.	45-8

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, July 4.

Mercury Ready	430	0	0
Mercury Ashad	423	0	0
Cloves	615	0	0
Cassia Ready	54	0	0
Cassia Ashad	53	12	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, July 4.

Ready	85 to 92
Shravan	85-10

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, July 4.

Ashad	2330 to 2360
Shravan	2260 to 2290

Calcutta Stock Exchange Easy

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI).

The market went down further due to lack of any interest and the prices moved within narrow range in today's short session and the volume of business was limited. Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan (1986) 82-11, 3 per cent Govt. paper 82-6, 3 per cent loan (1961) 98-5.

BANKS: Punjab National Bank 20.

COALS: Talecher 2-15, Bengal 534, Pench Valley 20-12.

JUTES: Agarpara 18-7, Howrah 24, Champdany 158-8.

SUGARS: Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 17-14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-14, Karnapura Development 14-6, Alkali and Chemical 14-10, Indian Wood Products 33-8, Calcutta Tram 15-1, B. I. Corporation 8-5, Hindusthan Building 4-12, B. B. Petrol 1-2, India Steamship 6-7, Titaghur Paper 35-6.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron: Open 24-6, lowest 24-5, closed 24-6. Kumardhubi Eng. 7-13, Marshalls 5-9.—UNI.

Cost Of Sugar Production

EXPERT COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Expert Committee appointed by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the revision of Srivastava Sugar Cost Schedule again met here today to record the evidence of representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta. Dr. B.V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Chairman of the Committee, presided

The representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association explained to the Expert Committee that while working out a cost schedule for the sugar industry in general, it is necessary to take representative factories in various regions so that inclusion of cost of efficient factories may not unduly reduce the estimate of the cost of sugar and may be disadvantageous to the industry. They also stated that due consideration should be given to the increased cost on replacement, insurance and other contingencies.

The Committee concluded its deliberations today. It is understood that the Committee's report will be submitted to the Government within a fortnight.

C. B. MEHTA ON NEED FOR UNIFORM LAWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., said today that all the stock exchanges in the country which were well-organised and wellmanaged the countrymedl—B wellmanaged should be recognised by the Government and the trading should be rehulated and controlled by uniform bye-laws and statutes.

Shri Mehta, who was presiding over the annual general meeting of the exchange, made this observation, while referring to the proposed Stock Exchange Bill for the regulation and control of stock exchanges on an All-India basis. "Although the bill has not been introduced in Parliament," he said, "I would like to state that the policy of unitary control has no bearing on the question of soundness of a stock exchange and it is incorrect to say that more stock exchanges in one area will lead to more speculation."

Shri Mehta also referred to the taxation enquiry commission and said, "the policy of taxation should be chalked out on lines which would fit in with the needs of economic development of an under-developed country like ours."

LONDON PAPERS FEATURE "SAD PRINCESS"

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen).

AGAIN today while most Fleet Street newspapers refer only briefly to the new appointment of Group Captain Peter Townsend, Equerry in the Royal Household for the last nine years, the 'Daily Mirror' frontpaged under the heading, "Sad Princess", a report from its Bulawayo Correspondent saying Rhodesians commented on her quiet and pensive appearance".

"Now they think they know the reason after hearing of the transfer of Townsend to Brussels", the correspondent adds.

According to the correspondent "friends of the Royal Family" are cited as saying he and the Princess appeared to have a true and deep affection for each other."

MORE DRAMA IN CHRISTIE CASE

Two Men To Make Revelations

LONDON, July 4, (Nafen)—Britain's sensational Christie murder case continues to provide further dramatic developments.

A mild-mannered man with a high-domed forehead and shambling walk, 54-year-old John Christie, confessed to killing seven women, and possibly more.

Today, it is disclosed, Mrs. Evans, mother of the man hanged for killing his child, has asked two men to speak so that, according to her, her son's innocence of the crime could be proved.

One of these is a Roman Catholic priest who ministered to her son in his death cell three years ago, the other is Christie himself who already has confessed to murdering Evans' wife, a crime for which Evans himself was accused.

"Finish your confession, Mr. Christie," Mrs. Evans says in a letter. "Tell the truth about Baby, (her son's pet name)".

639 Planes To Fly Past Queen

LONDON, July 4 (Nafen): When Elizabeth II visits Odiham airfield, Hampshire, for the Royal Air Force review on July 15, she will see the most spectacular fly-past ever staged in this country.

There will be 639 aircraft — 446 of them jets — flying in 47 formations. They will take nearly half an hour to pass the saluting base.

The machines' speeds will range from the 98 miles an hour of the Bristol Sycamore helicopter to the 665 miles an hour of the latest fighters.

JAP SILK EXPORTS FALL

TOKYO, July 4 (Nafen): Japan exported approximately 75,000 bales of silk during the first five months of this year, which was about half the volume for the corresponding period last year, and 5,000 bales fewer than the original Government estimate.

United States was by far the most important customer with 431,363,000 yen worth. Other main customers were: France (110,002,000 yen), Holland (99,595,000 yen), United Kingdom (74,408,000 yen) and India (60,194,000 yen).

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 4.

Cotton rollerginned 289, F Multan 74-8, NT Mirpur 71, LSS 65, Four F Bahawalpurs 63, Desi 80/81. Market ruled firm owing good export buying on Far East and Liverpool account. Present pointers are exports will reach record figure of 15 lakhs bales by close of season.

Cottonseeds 7-12 to 8-4, steadily held. Gold 90-4, easy.

Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, July 4.

Copper Ingots Ready Rs. 162, July 156, August 151; Zinc Ready Rs. 52-8, July 52, August 52; Lead Ready Rs. 63 July 61-8, August 61; Tin Ready Rs. 111, July 108-8, August 108.

Sri S. C. Chatterjee, leader of the opposition in the Pakistan Assembly, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from U.K. by s.s. "Strathaird."

French Woman To Climb Kashmir Peak

LYONS (France), July 4 (UPI-AFP): A French woman dress designer and two Frenchmen are leaving here by air on Sunday for Kashmir from where they are planning to climb the unconquered 7,000-thousand metre peak on Nun.

They are Madame Claude Kogan, Bernard Pierre, an industrialist and Jean Uillemin, a doctor. They are joining Ichel Desorbay, who is already in Kashmir, and two Indian officers for the climb. Madame Kogan, who is 34, is considered one of the greatest alpine climbers.

Tentative Date Of U. N. Meeting

U.N. (New York), July 4 (UPI-AFP): The President of the U.N. General Assembly Mr. Lester Pearson is reported to have decided to convoke the Assembly on July 15 to meet in the course of the following ten days—unless a Korean armistice in the meantime becomes imminent and certain.

A well informed source said the decision was made after consultation with the Secretary-General M. Dag Hammarskjoeld and after an exchange of correspondence with Premier Nehru of India.

Premier Nehru, who recently wrote to Mr. Pearson suggesting that an exchange of views in the General Assembly might lead to a solution of the Korean impasse, is understood not to have requested officially that the Assembly be convoked but to have left the initiative to Mr. Pearosn.

Mr. Pearson conferred with Mr. Hammarskjoeld in Ottawa last Friday and later the same day with the Indian U.N. delegate Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal in New York. He has also spoken with Mr. Hammarskjoeld on the telephone several times since them.

It is understood to have been agreed in Ottawa that Mr. Pearson would take the initiative in calling the Assembly, which is now in recess, without officially canvassing the delegations. The date was chosen in the hope that in the meantime the American Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Walter Robertson, would have reported to President Eisenhower on his current talks with President Syngman Rhee, and that this report would have been made available to France and Great Britain at the ministerial conference scheduled to be held in Washington on July 10.

BOOK PURGE BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI-AFP): The State Department announced yesterday it was preparing a directive providing for withdrawal from its libraries overseas of all books whose authors were Communist, pro-Communist or doubtful.

The Department sent out a request to all the USIS libraries abroad asking them to supply by August 1 a complete list of the books they were circulating.

The works of eighteen authors have already been withdrawn from the U. S. Information Service libraries abroad.

Soviet Envoy Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, July 4.

Mr. I. A. Benediktov, Ambassador-designate of USSR to India, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, today at Rashtrapati Bhavan at a special ceremony

talking of BOOKS

Tragedy & Greatness In The Life Of The Father Of The Nation

POPULAR EDITION OF LOUIS FISCHER'S 'GANDHI'

THE LIFE OF MAHATMA GANDHI: By Louis Fischer. Published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Vols 1 and 2. Price Rs. 1-12 each. Pages 321 and 327.

ON turning to the back cover of this book — the most outstanding modern contribution to Gandhian literature — the reader will discover that he is about to go on a delightful journey with an incomparable guide.

After twenty-five years spent on roving assignments in Europe and Asia and fourteen years in Russia journalist-cum-ex-schoolmaster Louis Fischer has here set down his illuminating comments on the life of the most extraordinary man of his age, Mahatma Gandhi. The biography which was first published by Jonathan Cape in London in 1951 is now offered by the recently organised Book University of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in an attractive get-up at a cheap price, which will bring it within the reach of every Indian.

A PORTRAITIST

Throughout the whole work Fischer has been first and foremost a portraitist with devoted attention to the settings and backgrounds that made up the India of Gandhi's days. He presents Gandhi the man as he was without embellishments or false idolatry. A little brown man in loin cloth without wealth, property, official title, official post, academic distinction, scientific achievement or artistic gift — that was the Mahatma. Yet men with governments and armies behind them paid homage to him and millions of his countrymen classified him simply in their minds with Mahomed and with Christ. The reason? Fischer accounts for this in a few simple words, "For Gandhi was a moral man and a civilisation not richly endowed with morality felt still further impoverished when the assassin's bullets ended his life.

Mahatma Gandhi was the spokesman for the conscience of all mankind, said General George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State.

Even in his darkest moments the Mahatma made his presense felt throughout the world. As Fischer says, "His faith in man never left him. He was a born fighter who knew no failure.

On the whole the portraiture is most effective where it is most intimate, its highlight being the meetings between Fischer and Gandhi embodied in two interesting chapters, 'My Week with Gandhi' and Gandhi revisited.' Little details from the Mahatma's autobiography and from the numberless comments and stories in 'Young India' and the 'Harijan' form the background for Fischer's own observations. So cleverly are these stories told, so softly illuminated that it is hard to realise that it all happened only yesterday. The picture of the thirteen-year-old Mahatma sitting in the high school classrom day-dreaming about his child-wife, and later of the frail, provincial, unimpressive floundering barrister-at-law transplanted to London is memorable; but as Fischer suggests the real Gandhi of history did not emerge in these early years. Gandhi was not the student type, he did not learn essential things by studying —only when public service in South Africa tapped his enormous reserves of intuition, willpower, energy and self-confidence did his personality emerge. In the true tradition of the Gita Gandhi advanced to greatness by doing.

He himself claimed later on that one of the most creative experiences of his life was when he first encountered the dread disease of colour prejudice. At Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, he was asked to quit a first class compartment. He knew it was his duty to combat the prejudice he met with. To flee would have been cowardice. And so Gandhi launched on the work of a lifetime.

PARADOX OF PERSONALITIES

In fact the author has an eye for people as they reveal their inner selves in outer relationships. Around Gandhi he creates a gallery of characters and we are given extraordinarily vivid and thumbnail sketches of great men, Indians and foreigners, of the last few decades who serve as a foil to Gandhi...Tolstoy the slim aristocrat who in central Russia grappled with the same spiritual problems as Gandhi, Gokhale, excellent judge of character, and forerunner of Gandhi, Smuts whose fate it was to be the antagonist of a man for whom he had the highest respect, Tagore who unlike Gandhi accepted the present with its madness, its Western culture and despite it made great Eastern poetry, Patel, the precise scientific personality who became the 'Jim Farley of the Congress Party,' and last but not least Jinnah and Nehru. Fischer points out to the paradox of their personalties, "The irreligious Jinnah wished to build a religious state, Gandhi wholly religious wanted a secular state..." and later, "Nehru never hid the deep difference between his outlook and Gandhi's. He spoke and wrote about it frequently. Gandhi welcomed the frankness. Their affection for one another did not depend on agreement."

The method of this biography is less altered than that of Fischer's other works. In truly dramatic style he begins and ends with the brutal assassination that convulsed a whole world. Again and again his grasp of incidents, described with a strict impartiality, scores valuable points. Take for example the historic occasion when Gandhi addressed the meeting at the opening ceremony of the Hindu University Central College, his debut in politics. "The national metamorphosis, he realised, could not be the achievement of a small upper class or the gift of a foreign power. He was conscious and critical of the shortcomings of the Congress." ... Said he "No paper contribution will ever give us self-government. No amount of speeches will ever make us fit for self-government. It is only our conduct that will fit us for it. It is well to take blame sometimes."... "Go on", shouted some. "Sit down, Gandhi"... others. Many dignitaries left the platform and commotion mounted."

Other dramatic situations abound — the Champaran incident, the first time that Civil Disobedience triumphed in modern India, the first fast for the Ahmedabad mill workers, the hartal of 1919, the first political act against the British government in India, the protest against the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwalla Bagh, the Bardoli peasants' revolt, the salt march, often compared to Napoleon's march to Paris, the historic Yeravada Pact and the epic fast for Harijan uplift which enabled Gandhi to break through a high wall into the neglected field of social reform.

TRAGEDY AND GREATNESS

Finally Fischer's style acquires a definite colour and interest as he comes to the struggle of the forties for independence ... Jinnah's Direct Action Day, and the riots and the distinguished role played by Gandhi himself when he visited the riot-torn predominantly Muslim areas of Noakhali to prevent community hatred from invading the hitherto peaceful countryside. The tragic victory of independence brought only sadness to the architect of independence, who regarded the vivisection of India as sheer blasphemy. "The Father of his country was disappointed with his country 'I decived myself into the belief that people were wedded to non-violence...' he said. Indians had betrayed non-violence, which was to him more important than Indian independence... August 15th found Gandhi in Calcutta fighting riots. He fasted all day and prayed. He issued no message to the nation... Millions adored the Mahatma, multitudes tried to kiss his feet. They paid him homage and rejected his teachings. They held his person holy and desecrated his personality."

Therein in Fischer opinion lay the tragedy of his last few years and their greatness.

What was the true secret of his success in Sooth Africa and later in India? Fischer once again points to the moral factor behind his make-up. The Gandhi who worsted the South African government and won freedom for India in the prolonged combat had first conquered himself and transferred his living habits and inner essence. From 'Ruskin's Unto This Last' he borrowed the doctrine of work which he preached to millions

'On The Wall Street'

Temple in 'The Times Picayune.'

"the life of labour, that is the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is the life worth living. To win peasant backing you had to speak the peasant's language, dress like him and know his economic needs." ... And again, "What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery... For me nothing in the political world is more important than the spinning wheel."

TWO NEW WEAPONS

"Other details in his transformation... a life-long search for a perfect diet, a progressive attitude towards intercaste marriages, a strange attitude to injections and modern Western science, two new weapons, fasting and Satyagraha, the vindication of truth not by infliction of suffering on others but on one's self... Fischer tries to bring out the true significance of these weapons which have been subsequently abused by future generations as also the true significance of Bramacharya, as Gandhi saw it, which includes yet transcends sexual restraint. For those who have to respond to public duty Gandhi preached continence, for the others a kind of self-control, not birth control.

For Gandhi's rather unfortunate family life with his eldest son, Fischer has a rather logical explanation. Married at thirteen Gandhi never had a boyhood and therefore never understood his boys.

He expected them to come up to the rigid standards he cheerfully imposed on himself, to train them to be minor saints. "With Kasturba his rigid rules of behaviour met with more success, though not without some revolt. "The result was that she became truly my better half."

SAINT OR POLITICIAN?

In the course of his long biography Fischer turns to many controversial questions. Was Gandhi a saint or a politician? Or what distinguished him from other politicians? The important fact is that in politics Gandhi always cleaved to religious considerations, and as a saint he never thought his place was in a cloister. Was he a pacifist or a nationalist? Take for instance his attitude towards wars, which crops up again and again throughout the work. In the Boer war his sympathies were with the Boers, yet he volunteered to serve with the British "because it is the duty of subjects to accommodate themselves to the ruling power."

In the First World War he organised an ambulance corps, in the Second War he disliked the policy of tit for tat which decreed that India would fight if India were given freedom.

"Gandhi asked England to quit India but he did not want India to quit England" He sent students to Britain and upheld cultural and other ties with England.

The Vidya Bhavan venture is a part of a scheme to produce books which stand for India and Indian culture, among them the Gita and the Mahabharata.

Fischer's "Gandhi" deserves a place in this library, depicting as it does in Fischer's own words, the life of a man who "came as near being India as one person could be. He called himself a Harijan, Moslem, Christian, Hindu, farmer, weaver. He wove himself into the texture of India. He had the gift of identification with large masses and with many individuals. He aimed to free India the hard but lasting way by freeing the human beings of India."

—P. U.

NEW VISION

'NAVI DRASHTI' by Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas, printed at Vina Printery, 32 Kandawadi, available from Dharmaprabha Karlyalaya, 88 Cathedral Street, Bombay-2, or N. M. Thakkar & Co., Princess St., Bombay-2, priced at Re. 1-8-0.

This booklet of 64 pages is a revision of the two lectures delivered by the author Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and now published in book-form. As the author frankly admits the views he propounds will not be acceptable to the majority of the reading public, but he rightly emphasises every person is entitled to think independently according to his or her intellect. Further he says "New Truth" is not my original research. To gain 'new vision' does not need new eyes. Those who see new things in old or show them to others have proved the possibility of the evolution of the world. Christ found out the New Truth, and it is but natural that those who do not break the fetters of Old Truth talk of "independence in jails."

The author delves deep in the subject in the bold expression of his with copious illustrations, which will find responsive chord in the hearts of many who think rationally these days, though, to many laymen they will be either incomprehensible or unpalatable, especially the latter, as the author shrewdly suspects. However he has done well in giving free scope to his views—the new outlook and the new aspect of life. Well does the author cap his views with these pregnant words: 'To know New Truth there is no need to know God, no need to search for God. New Truth is not based on existence or non-existence of God. New Truth is connected with Man, and his work and humanity", etc.

—A. K.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

ANJU is a cute little girl. As she stays in a flat named "Moonlight," she has grown fond of Moon—Chanda Mama: Uncle Moon.

Right from her window, across the empty atmosphere, you can see the Moon, on all days, in its various shapes and aspects. She actually considers Moon as her playmate, and treats her with that intimacy.

Naturally, Leela, her mother, also tells Anju the stories of and about Moon. And with what great gusto she shared with me a story or two of Anju relating to Moon! I enjoyed them immensely.

Moon On Earth

Once Leela had put her sari for drying on the balcony. The sari was painted with sprinkled dots of all colours—green, blue, pink and yellow. Anju went out to look for the Moon. She found a big surprise awaiting her and her joy knew no bounds.

With glee Anju cried out: "Mummy, how have all the Moons come down today?"—Pointing to the coloured dot-spots on the sari and looking towards the sky, where at that moment there was no moon—for had all the moons not come down to Anju!

The clouds were moving fast, and the Moon seemed to be moving fast too. Anju asked: "Mummy, where is the cloud taking away that Moon?" Leela replied, "The cloud is the Moon's mother. She has taken her in the lap, to make her sleep."

This was a good suggestion. Anju who did not want to sleep went into Mummy's lap. And soon she was fast asleep,—dreaming, perhaps, a sweet dream of her companion—The Moon!

Difficult Language

Asmi talks a language which I hardly understand. But her mummy understands everything allright. "I have a biscuit," Asmi would say. And I would look aghast till her mother Jayavati interpreted it.

I would request Asmi to share the biscuit with me. But she would give me another fresh biscuit. "You take the whole as I do," she would say. I began to understand the language: And I get a whole biscuit.

Asmi would explain: "I enjoy my bath in the tub." From the signs of soaping her body, it is clear what she means. When, however, she speaks of giving a bath to the elephant toy, again her mother's interpretation becomes necessary.

She would allow you to sit by her side — and it is a great joy to be in her company. But no talk of touching her toys. She is not quite sure if you would take as much care of them as she does.

And how lovely it looks when she raises her little hand to bid you good-bye. It is more like an invitation to stay than a farewell to go away. But "parting is such sweet sorrow": One has to suffer it pleasantly!

"Love My Dog"

Ruby came running inside. We had not been able to meet for a pretty long time. Due to rains, she explained, her Mummy would not allow her to move out of the home. My love went out to her spontaneously.

But she was more interested to tell me the tale of her little doggie. "To save her from the rain," she said, "I covered her in my rain coat — and then I put her in the bag. Thus have I brought her."

"I want to read a book, Dada," Ruby expressed her desire. I gave her a book to read. I think she had just got into the spirit of the book — for there was sometimes a smile and sometimes a frown on her face — when suddenly she got up to go.

"Mummy has asked me to return early," Ruby explained. I agreed that she should do what her mother had asked her to do. "But keep this book for me—I shall come again," she said. And with a "Bye-Bye," she just went away!

Bal Bhavan

Bal Bhavan is an institution for children between the ages of 4 and 14. It is situated amidst beautiful surroundings near the Charni Road Railway Station at Bombay. There are extensive grounds for recreation with a chute, a see-saw, whirligigs, and swings on which children may amuse themselves to their hearts' delight. It supplies the children's great need for fresh air and games in a big congested city like Bombay.

Both indoor and outdoor games are provided at Bal Bhavan. Badminton, football, quoits and baseball are some of the outdoor games, while the indoor games include carrom, minibricks, meccano, house-building, draughts, etc.

Bal Bhavan also caters for the mind. There is a very large library containing a wide range of books on various subjects, suitable for children of all ages. The annual membership fee for Bal Bhavan was Rs. 8/-. But desiring that these advantages be available to more children, this has been reduced to a nominal fee of Rs. 2 per year. This lies within the means of many more and so the membership has swelled.

The reading room at Bal Bhavan is large and airy. As we enter it there are sloping desk racks on either side of which many pictorial magazines in different languages are kept. As we proceed we come to a number of low pink tables and chairs meant for the tiny-tots. Furtheron there are a number of blue tables and chairs for middle sized children. Last of all we come upon green tables and chairs arranged for the older children. On two sides of the room there are stands stocked with books suitable for children in the various age groups.

Variety Of Books

The books for the senior group to which I belong cover various subjects such as literature, both prose and poetry, history, science, general knowledge, travels and sports. The reading of the junior children is supervised by ladies who have volunteered for the work. They see that quiet is maintained in the library and not broken by idle chatters.

There are two show cases near the entrance of this room containing specimens of Indian craftsmanship, the beautiful objects of their handiwork. These objects are typical of different parts of our country.

Thrice a week educational pictures are shown to the children; the tickets being priced at just one anna each. The captions of some of the films are given in Hindi, Marathi and English. The comic cartoons are always greeted with great excitement and peels of laughter.

Occasionally a variety entertainment show is held in this room. Each item of the show is the result of individual effort for there are no rehearsals. Songs, dances, story-telling and tricks find a place on the programme. These items are much appreciated by the audience. Recently a grand variety entertainment programme was put up by the children to celebrate the first anniversary of Bal Bhavan. Friends and well-wishers who attended this function enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

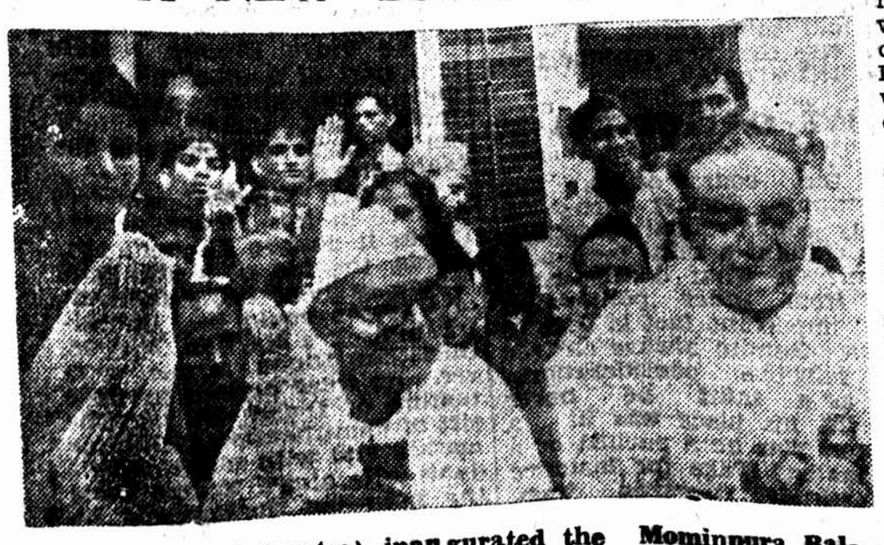
The founder has to all intents and purposes achieved his heart's desire of bringing joy and sunshine into the dull and drab lives of many children residing in the city of Bombay and its suburbs.

—BOMY ARYATON.

A DANCING PAIR

Meera and Sumati dance wonderfully: A nice farmer's pair they make in this dance.

A NEW BARI UNIT



Shewak Bhojraj (centre) inaugurated the Mominpura Balkan-ji-Bari Unit recently. On his left is Shrimati Zubedaben Bivji and on his right Shri Abdul Saheb Kader.

Children of the Bal Bhawan at the chute in the Balodyan.

A Green Bottle

County Hall, home of London County Council, witnessed an astonishing scene recently, when two workmen brought in a green bottle for examination.

The bottle had been found by workmen in a secret cavity in the famous red stone lion which from 1837 till 1949 stood on the top of the Lion Brewery, on the South Bank of the Thames, and was a familiar landmark to Londoners. The bottle was sealed at the neck with cement into which a William IV farthing was set, and inside was a paper with the words, "Coade's Artificial Stone Manufactury."

These words, dimly seen through the green glass, aroused much interest, for it was thought that in this 114-year-old document might be the secret of Coade Stone, in which the Lion of Hungerford itself is cast. As is well-known, the formula for making this once famous stone is lost.

So when the two workmen arrived at County Hall they were met by the chairman and leader of the council, the deputy architect, over a score of reporters and photographers—and a man carrying a corkscrew. Romance seemed, indeed, to have entered the L C C headquarters, and when the bottle was at last opened all crowded round eagerly to hear what message had been handed down by the dusty hand of time.

Alas, anti-climax followed; the crumbling pamphlet that emerged was nothing more than a stonemason's trading card!

Buddie In London

A Railway engine built 108 years ago by two Englishmen in France has puffed its way importantly to London to show itself off. It has been lent by French Railways, and was given a great send-off from Gare-St-Lazare, Paris.

The locomotive is known affectionately in France as "la petite Buddie," after one of its makers, William Buddicom, who with William Allcard founded a works near Rouen, and sent their locomotives all over Western Europe.

Wait For It

Notice over the traffic lights in a small Mexican town: "Don't be impatient. This stop-light has been waiting for you all day."

Justice For A Moustache

Information has just been received of a legal case in Egypt about a policeman's moustache. The case has now had a happier ending than the moustache, which was a resplendent affair with points reaching up to the eyes of the man behind it.

He is P C Mohammed Ibrahim Sayed Ahmed of Alexandria, and it was said that his monumental moustache attracted so much attention that its admirers in cars stopped and caused traffic blocks. His commordant ordered Pc Ahmed to remove the traffic-jamming ornament. Furthermore, he banished him to a country village.

The policeman complained that his superiors had no legal right to deprive him of a moustache which had taken him 24 years to grow, and he took his case up to Egypt's highest court of appeal, the State Council. After long discussions, the Council recently decided that a policeman may have as long a moustache as he wishes.

His School-Ways

Mr. Tom Brown, an 84-year-old retired farm worker, of Lakenheath, Suffolk, challenges any pensioner to a "walking-on-the-hands" contest. He keeps himself fit by placing his feet on the back of his neck and walking about on his hands.

Operation Grasshopper

Farmers in north-west Victoria, Australia, have enlisted the aid of the Royal Australian Air Force and Australian National Airways to combat a plague of grasshoppers. Hoards of them have been menacing the wheat crop.

A Dakota, guided by radio, smoke flares, and spotters on the ground, sprays the worst areas. Large tanks holding 720 gallons of oil emulsion and DDT have been fitted inside the aircraft.

Important

The teacher, to impress his pupils with the need to think before speaking told his class to count 50 before saying anything and 100 if they considered it very important.

Next day, standing with his back to the fire, he noticed several lips moving rapidly.

Then the whole class shouted: "98, 99, 100. Your coat's on fire, sir!"

Balkan-ji-Bari

Miss Dianne Tanner of the Minnesota University has arrived in Bombay from the U. S. A. specially to study the Balkan-ji-Bari. She will remain in India for about ten weeks, and besides Bombay, she will also visit other parts of the country to see the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari there.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Probably you are missing a big opportunity of coming together with your brethren and playing games and having fun. Why habe you delayed?

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of this premier All-India Children's Association, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

You may also send to the same address your small contributions of stories, games, smiles, etc., for publication. Dada will be happy to hear from you always.

So long! JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Slave-mentality in art—Impact of European art—Effect of prejudiced writings—Originality of Indian arts—Art for honouring Tensing—No substitute for temples—In memory of Tulsidas—India in Indian films— Art and academic studies.

SLAVE-MENTALITY in Art has not yet come to be an evil of the past in India. Re-efflorescence of the creative genius is a phenomenon which is fully reflected in the works of art.

If careful search is made for it, the discerning eye will easily detect in the field of art, the slavish tendency to imitation in the deguise of originality.

Indigenous arts were among the early victims of the foreign rule. The denial of state patronage to them had left them without the main support. Arts had, then, to encounter stiff competition with the foreign products; and in the end they had to lose the ground. The insidious process of disruption of the country's art life led to the dispersal of the art trinity—architecture, sculpture and mural painting—and ultimately to the decadence of each.

While the traditional arts had to rely upon the people for the sake of support, they had to struggle for survival owing to the increasing economic impoverishment of the country on the other side, foreign designs and art objects were so presented that they had the glamour of superior art; and they found fertile soil for their growth. Retrogression accompanied by devitalisation of Indian art was the inevitable consequence of the withdrawal of patronage and of competition.

To the princes and aristocrats, it was a privilege to patronise the rulers' art. They were the coteries to whom traditional arts had appeared to be inferior and also effete. The contact with the actual art objects of the foreign brand was enough to turn them against the arts of their own. It needed no propaganda to support it. The influx of such art products had, in course of time, dealt a severe blow to the highly productive art in the numerous cottage industries. It was followed by the import of artists from Europe by whom Indian artists were superciliously styled as craftsmen and mistries. The invidious distinctions of artists such as the educated and uneducated have still persisted to the detriment of Indian arts.

The activity of the literary front formed by Europeans was beneficial as well as harmful to Indian arts. Some discoverers and scholars having the antiquarian's interest had done valuable work in bringing to light and studying relics of architecture, sculpture and painting. By this time, the majority of Indians were already in a mental condition to view such art works as relics of decadent if not dead art, and as inferior to the art of Europe. While some writings had been purely objective and informative, others had betrayed deep-rooted prejudice against India.

Such prejudiced writings were calculated to foster in Indians inferiorit complex and slavementality in the matter of art. Their object was, as it were, to deny originality and creative endeavour to India even in the remote past and to present her as a debtor. While making capital out of the accident of the Gandhar school, some others had carried the Greek influence far beyond its limited sphere and had succeeded, to some extent, in propagating the myth that ancient Indian art was inspired by Greek Art. Now the world has seen exposure of the propaganda carried on for years together to glorify Greek Art.

Actuated by the sinister motive to ascribe foreign influence to much of Indian art, a few authors had gone to the extent of marking a fantastic statement that Indian drama was influenced by Greek tragedies and that Kalidas also was inspired by them to write his monumental dramas. An author had come forward with a ridiculous discovery that the "Bhagvat Puran" which is the principal source of the Krishna episodes was influenced by Christian mythology. These few instances should suffice to recall the justice dispensed by the European writers of a certain category to Indian arts and letters so far as the originality of their conception is concerned.

Peculiarities Of Indian Art

The classification of Indian art on a religious basis was the greatest error committed by some early as well as later writers. It was due to preoccupation with religion that they had lost their way in the maze of mysticsm and philosophy and had missed much of art which was their goal. A few contemporary writers have now corrected the error and proclaimed that Indian art was never sectarian and as a classical tradition it was enriched by different religious systems and sects. Wisdom has at last begun to dawn upon European writers.

A part from the basic unity, interdependence of the different arts and certain features of the classical technique which are common to all are the peculiarities which few foreigners have hitherto appreciated. This fault is due to the European way of treating each art as an independent entity. A connoisseur or critic who approaches any Indian art must be fully conversant with its traditional background and also acquainted with other arts. Symbolism particularly in dance and the principles of aesthetics by which Indian arts are governed are the subjects which have remained beyond the understanding of many.

Vindicate Originality

English literature has a fairly large section which is dedicated to Indian art. There are also editions in Indian languages closely following the original English texts and repeating the faults and misrepresentations included in some of them. A part of such literature has left the educated Indian public ill-informed about the distinctive characters and technique of Indian arts. The soil was so skilfully cultivated that it has even at this stage easily favoured the growth of the modes and manners of some of European modernists which are paraded as development of traditional art.

To vindicate the originality and distinctive character of different arts should be one of the immediate concerns of free India. First of all it is necessary to revive literature in English and Indian languages. Publications should then be compiled in order to refute misrepresentations and faulty interpretations and to present every art in the proper perspective. It is for the Central Government to take initiative in encouraging compilation of authentic works, so that the country's arts might be raised in estimation of the people in as well as outside India. Authentic publications will go a long way in eradicating the slave mentality and inferiority complex which have militated against the release of the creative energy.

'DHOLAK'

By Rama S. Verma
exhibited at his one-man show recently at the Jehangir Art Gallery.

Tribute To Tensing

The success achieved by the Everest expedition has immediately brought knighthood to the two British members. Apart from the receptions held in honour of the expedition in Nepal, nothing concrete has yet been done in Nepal and India to honour Tensing. Congratulatory messages and invitations to visit several places with which he is flooded do not amount to the appreciation which is due to him. The historic achievement of Tensing needs to be commemorated through the medium of art; and it is refreshing to learn that art has risen to the occasion.

Mr. Girja Prasad—an Indian sculptor—has proposed to execute Tensing's life-size statue in marble and to present it to him. The offer made by the sculptor reflects the spirit which the conditions of freedom are expected to awaken as a motive force behind the progress of art. The statue, which is bound to be a laborious and costly undertaking, will make a fitting tribute to Tensing. After presentation, it should be acquired by the nation and erected in a prominent place as a national monument commemorating the rare historic event.

Sermons In Stone

Mr. T. N. Ramachandra, Joint Director General of Archaeology, Government of India, made a few interesting observations about temples in his lecture in Secunderabad. Pointing out how temples were related to life, he asserted that they were the focus of the human activity. This is one of the reasons why temples were designed and developed as culticentres of beauty. The temple-builder he said in conclusion, were able to make the rocks speak. Today their descendants are not heard even if they themselves speak something. Much of the art in ancient India was centralised in temples which even today refer to the purpose for which they were constructed.

The human activity has changed in modern times, but should it not have the new focus, which like the temple, should be a centre of beauty? The difference is that the human activity is not directed so much towards art as it was in the part. The result is that utility and not beauty is the principle which has guided the designing of various structures which have been the focus of the human activity. The relevant question which arises is what is the aim of the plans for the development of art when nothing is provided in them as a substitute of temples.

Composer And Musician

The Tulsidas Temple in Rajpur in Banda district has received the attention of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The village of Rajpur which is said to be the birthplace of the great saint poet Tulsidasji is exposed to the danger of floods in the river Jamuna. In order to provide permanent protection to it, the Government has prepared a scheme whose cost is estimated to be Rupees 14 lakhs. In the meanwhile the Tulsidas Temple will be protected by immediate construction of bunds. The Government should be congratulated on having taken prompt action for preservation of this important relic.

The Tulsidas Temple is virtually a memorial with great saint poet. It should now be the duty of the Government and people to see that all the places with which his name is associated are carefully studied and that any relic found in any of them is preserved as a part of the national heritage. Known as the author of the monumental version of Ramayana Tulsidasji has been studied and honoured only as a saint and poet. Now he has to be recognised as a great music composer and musician in the rank of the early pioneers like Haridas, Tansen and Soordas. Appreciation and propagation of his music will be an additional memorial to him.

Defiance Of Realism

Hitherto, the film industry has ignored criticism on some of the current trends of production, but now it should give a serious thought to what Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said to its representatives in New Delhi. The Minister drew their pointed attention to the need of providing, to the public, authentic versions of religions and historical subjects. This made the much needed warning to the industry against the undesirable tendency to misrepresentation or distortion of mythological and historical characters. If the film industry recognises correct portrayal of Indian life, literature, arts and culture as its obligation, films would be free from deviations and distortions which are not infrequent these days.

The Minister also rightly deprecated the screen fashion to present women and girls in the costumes and situations which are out of tune with the common standards prevalent in the country. Some films have depicted India in which the cabaret type dances and crude versions of the European ballet are shown to be common performances. All this is the result of wanton defiance of realism and is done in the name of entertainment. If the film industry cannot voluntarily improve "cultural control" upon itself, it should be made to formulate and follow definite standards of production.

Towards Universities

The Mysore University has taken a welcome decision in including drama among the optional subjects for the degree course in arts. Students taking it as an optional subject are likely to take deeper interest in drama even if all of them do not turn out to be playwrights or stage artistes. Studies in drama as a part of academic education are calculated to accelerate the pace of the revival of the stage.

Mysore's is not the first university to assign to drama a place in its curriculum of studies. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, which had at its very beginning, instituted a Faculty of Fine Arts, has a College of Music, Dance and Drama in which these arts are taught at the university level. Other universities should follow the example set by Baroda and Mysore and should provide facilities for studies and research in arts, music, dance and drama.

THE LISTENER

Peebles: "Now that everybody wears slacks, it's hard to tell the men from the women."

Jeebles: "Not at all—the one listening is the man."

This is a Robinson Crusoe Country—all the work is done by Friday.

Leland Wang.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Everesters Steal The Show

BUT WHO PAYS FOR THE RECEPTIONS?

Vellodi's Drive To Clean-Up Secretariat

DELHI had a week of most trying weather. For several days atmosphere was full of Rajasthan dust. It is now a perpetually Turkish bath weather, hot and humid.

The Prime Minister has returned to the Capital, full of vigour. The change has done him good.

The Everest climbers dominated the week. There were endless parties and receptions arranged to honour them. The Congress India is more correct in dress than British India, so far as non-Congressmen are concerned. The invitations from the Rashtrapati Bhawan demanded formal dress. It meant non-Congressmen donning what was once described as the funeral uniform of British Prestige. The Congressmen went in their dhotis and kurtas. In the British days, people not conforming to dress rule were not admitted to a party. Congressmen being the rulers of India cannot be denied admission even when they confine themselves only to simple dress.

Clean-Up Drive

The Works Secretary Mr. M. K. Vellodi, is planning a clean up drive for the Secretariat. He has taken upon himself the most unpleasant task. The constitution has enumerated Fundamental Rights. There are however no fundamental duties in the Constitution. Freedom from work, Freedom to do what one pleases. Freedom to dress. Freedom to eat at all hours. Full employment and holidays with pay. There are some of the Fundamental Rights inherited by the Secretariat staff out of the supreme sacrifice they made by sticking their jobs when Mahatma Gandhi was waging his "Quit India" war. Can they be disciplined again? Not in this generation. Here are some examples.

At considerable expense to tax-payer, cycle stands are constructed all round the Secretariat. The Babus however, would like to cycle right upto their office room. The result is that all the corridors are crowded with cycles. In Prime Minister's office there is a notice board warning people that parking of cycles is prohibited. By the side of the Board half a dozen cycles are parked.

Poverty should be no excuse for dirtiness. One could excuse the clerical staff for poor type of dress. Very often it is dirty. The staff, minus dearness allowance, was certainly better dressed during the foreign domination.

Walls, particularly of staircases in the Secretariat are dirty with spit marks on them. Is it a Fundamental Rights to spit where one pleases.

The office rooms generally have an unkept and dirty appearance. There is an army of scavangers, which used to keep these rooms scrupulously clean. The army is still on the pay rolls, but is having holidays with pay.

It may be stated that the whole conception of Welfare State is misunderstood in this country. Full employment has come to mean playing cards in office rooms and during office hours.

There are twelve lakh employees of the Central Government alone.

Temple Funds

Government of India inspired a laboured explanation about a circular issued to collect information regarding the managements of Hindu temples and religious trusts. The anxiety of the Education Ministry to clear itself is understandable. Manned as the Ministry is, any interference by it in the religious institutions would have been resented or made capital of. The fact, however, remains that outside Madras, most of these temples and religious trusts are grossly mismanaged. Their huge incomes are generally squandered away many a time on highly objectionable objects. One view here is that India would not be begging for foreign financial assistance if the temples and religious trusts were properly managed and their surplus funds were invested in Government paper.

Temples and trusts in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa alone can invest enough money to set up at least two iron and steel plants. Or they could finance the entire educational plan of all the States.

The task, however, is beyond the present Ministers who dominate most of the Governments at present. It is not rich people but Mahants and Pujaris who will bring in Communism in this country, it is sometimes said here.

Money For Receptions

The receptions arranged for the Everest climbers by the municipalities of Old and New Delhi have emphasised the legality of expenditure incurred on them. Such expenditure is outside the legitimate functions of municipal bodies and could only be incurred by the special permission of the Chief Commissioner. In the olden days, the Chief Commissioner, without exception did not approve of such expenditure. Special subscriptions had to be raised to give an address to the Viceroy in those days. The Chief Commissioner may be sacked, if he were to object to such expenditure at present. And while the municipal bodies in Delhi have cut down sanitation or education programmes for want of funds, money is readily available for arranging receptions.

Dog-Fight

A news item, still uncontradicted, disclosed that the Union Minister of Health had rejected the plea of the local Ministry that all grants to municipal bodies should be given through it. The news, if correct raises the old issue, namely the non-co-operation of certain Union Ministers with the Government of the Part C. States Act. This is largely a Constitutional issue. A Minister is within his or her rights to oppose a proposal before it is finalised by the Cabinet. But once a purposal has been accepted by the Cabinet, a Minister has to work whole-heartedly for its success, so long she or he does not resign from the Government. It is no secret that the Health Minister has been opposed to the Government of the Part C. States Act. But Constitutionally her opposition to the measure should have ended with its passage through Parliament.

It is also no secret that there are two parties within the Delhi Congress, one headed by the Chief Minister, Chaudhery Brahm Prakash, and the other by the President of Old Delhi Municipal Committee, Lala Sham Nath. These two parties have been engaged in a dog-fight for over a year. By encouraging the Municipal Party, the Health Minister is not only sabotaging the Part C. States Act but is also weakening the Delhi Congress.

'Lawlessness'

A misconception of freedom for refugees has created great many problems for Delhi. The Government has spent literally crores of rupees on building markets in the two Delhis. Most of these markets are lying idle because a shop in anyone of them costs money in rent. Refugees like to trade on moving wheels for which they pay no rent. In corners and odd places ugly huts have been erected where they ply their trade. Many of them who had taken shops have sublet them and are on the roadside again. They cannot be moved out from their hutments, because they can go on hunger-strike and secondly because police force has to be used to move them out to another place. Any attempt to force their ejectment is promptly reported to the Prime Minister by interested and self-styled leaders. The conception of police state is an anathema to the Prime Minister and any forceful method is equally promptly stopped. Lawlessness is encouraged and dirt increases.

On the beautiful grassy plots alongside the Kingsway, ugly structures have been erected to sell Kababs and 'Dahee Kadas'. The President of India felt it was an eyesore and had his pleasure communicated to the Municipal Committee of New Delhi. Coming from a grown-up village, the then President of the Committee preferred eating to environmental beauty and had a ledge raised to hide the ugliness of the stalls. His successor is trying to remove the plague spot. Local reporters assert that its removal would be a great blow to picnicers.

New Delhi has had the reputation of being the most beautiful city in the East. It used to be spotlessly clean. The standards of cleanliness, like all other standards have rapidly gone down. There are heaps of rubbish alongside main roads. Water is allowed to stagnate. The Health Minister and her Health Officers are very busy otherwise.

TOWARDS ONE WORLD OF MUSIC

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 4)

be suitable for performance by choirs, orchestras and bands.

The council's activities under the heading of "exchange of persons" cover a very wide field. They range from the interchange of young music students between summer schools and academies in different countries to the UNESCO-or IMC-sponsored conferences at which international experts in various fields discuss specific problems. At round table discussions, composers, executants, music critics and others gather every year at one or another of the major festivals. The first meeting was held at Aix-en-Provence. In September 1952, at Venice, a most urgent question was considered: 'In what measure can a music festival help to bridge the gulf which exists between the music of today and the general public?" The round-table meeting is one method used by the council to draw the attention of the proper authorities to the problems—both aesthetic and social—the musician has to face in the contemporary world.

Of particular significance at the Venice conference, as indeed in other places recently, was the insistence of creative musicians on the need for educating the public to appreciate music as a living force and not as an art form of the past. We, therefore, lay great stress on world-wide participation in the First International Conference on the Role of Music in General Education, which UNESCO is calling in co-operation with I M C, to be held in Brussels on July 9, 1953, and its pendant, the Conference on the Training of the Professional Musician, to be held at the Mozarteum, Salzburg, from July 14 to 23. This will be the first time that a truly international gathering of experts will come together to compare method come together to compare methods of teaching music in schools at all stages, as well as in the community for the benefit of adults.

FUNDS

As a non-governmental organization independent of UNESCO, the International Music Council may derive its financial resources from contributions by its international member-organizations and national committees, grants by inter-governmental organizations, governments or public bodies, legacies or grants from private bodies or persons. In its third year of existence, but its first as an independent body, only about one-twelfth of the council's annual budget is derived from the first of these sources, none from the third. The whole of the remainder is from UNESCO.

With such slender financial resources, the council is hardly able to do more than cover in token fashion the various fields in which it exercises its activity. Much of its most important work therefore rests in inducing the various branches of music to help themselves by helping others. We believe that the industry of music is willing to support the council to a greater extent than appears to be to its immediate commercial advantage. In this connection, we have set up a close working agreement with the gramophone industry, and we hope its example will be followed by the music publishers.

The International Music Council also derives a considerable amount of help, through the co-operation of members of the European Broadcasting Union. A system of co-operation with non-European radio stations would enable us to extend the scope of our action on other continents. The council must find the means—both moral and material—to turn its present token action into a real and effective intervention in every one of the branches of music which it serves. Only then will it effectively help all who create music, all who make music and all who listen to music.

A Female Samson

TOUGH girl Alice Pen- fold, twenty—they call her "the female Samson" down in the Sussex village of Bury—is looking for a husband. He's got to be twice as strong as Alice. And among the things that Alice can do are:

Lift her 9½ st. sister Mary, eighteen, off the ground on the blade of a shovel; rip a thick London directory in two as easily as most people tear tissue paper; pick up two 56 lb. weights attached to the plaits of her waist-long hair; lift bar-bells weighing 280 lb. above her head, and stretch an eight-strand chest expander — twelve men tried it unsuccessfully —without even a grimace.

But if she can do all that, why does she NEED a husband?

She says: "It's every girl's hope to marry one day—and though I'm strong I don't differ from the others in that respect.

"I suppose I COULD learn to love a thin weak man—but there would always be that feeling in the back of my mind that I could push him around if I wanted . . ." she says.

Pot-Boiling In Indo-China

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

small-mindedness of French colonialists and the lack of decent leaders in his camp. Vietnam is largely an agricultural country and most of the people behind Bao Dai are those who own big (100 acres) and medium-sized (10 acres) farms; in the north these men own 40 per cent, in the centre 25 per cent, and in the south 80 per cent of the land. This means that there is a huge proportion of almost landless families; 98 per cent of the landowners in the north, 99 per cent in the centre, and 72 per cent in the south own on the average but one acre. As in China, the strength of the Ho Chi-minh regime derives from its lowering of rents, distribution of large estates, and protection of the small peasant.

If it is asked why the Bao Dai regime does not follow the same policy, the answer is, of course, that never in modern or ancient history has a landed aristocracy or bourgeoisie voluntarily sacrificed its wealth for some higher purpose. If we are going to wait for this miracle, the war may well go on forever—or until France is totally exhausted or has suffered a major defeat.

Is there, then, some other solution? Many people even in the French business world have begun to realize that the Asian Communists seem to be, at least in China and Indo-China, the only political group able to solve the crucial agrarian problem which is the source of the tragic poverty of these lands. They feel that it would be better to find some basis of agreement with these regimes than to bind them together by trying forcibly to eradicate them.

But every French Government has come to think of the Indo-China war as the major source of American dollars and good will. No Government yet has had the courage to tell America that this war is a liability for the whole Western world. Moreover the "Indo-China lobby" in Paris is at least as powerful as the China lobby in Washington. Its present aim is to internationalise the war, while keeping the "plastres" profits for itself.—I.N.F.S.

Old Civilian Mentality Must Go

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

very evident The proper method to achieve this is to insist on the Civil Servant having to work periodically in the field outside his headquarters.

SUPERVISION AND PLANNING

Apart from the work in the field and the work in the intial stages, a period comes in the life of a Civil Servant when he is entrusted with the work of supervision and planning. The first step upwards in any career involves control of others and provision of training with regard to this must also be made. There are people who are brilliant in their work but that is no guarantee of their ability to supervise and control and organise. Here the question of leadership becomes important. It is necessary that every officer who is to occupy a position in which he has a staff working under him, should be helped to understand the nature of supervisory duties. Before actual Promotion to a supervisory post there should be a period wherein the person should be tried and tested. Officiating appointment is good from this point of view.

Basic principles of staff supervision are usually talked by some Departments but this should now be the general practice. Short course lectures by specialists should be arranged and discussion groups should be organised. The question of planning has now assumed a very important part. As already stated the field of State activities are extending fast. No modern Government now can afford to follow the policy of laissez-faire.

Things have got to be planned, schemes have to be drawn up, financial implications studied and availability of man-power ascertained. These are things which require a clear mind and a temper devoted to duty and systematic working. Planning obviously means that the Government proposes to do in the future and what are the objectives.

Planning obviously means that Government binds itself beforehand not only as to what it is going to do in the immediate future but as to what it is going to do for some time. Planning involves vigorous thinking and collection of data. A plan may not be something to which all parties have agreed. Yet all the same it must be of such a character that any change in the Government should not affect its implementation on any large scale. Obviously Government must have an expert staff to collect necessary data and to plan a course of action. The Civil Servant therefore right from the conception of the plan to its execution is bound to be intimately connected with it. Once the plan is adopted it becomes the duty of the Civil Servant to carry it out. The action involved, the policy pursued and the attitude adopted must be in accordance with what is in the plan. From this point of view the ability which we associate with the members of the general staff in any army must be developed. Apart from the necessity of having such able and trained personnel, it is also necessary that these men must be men of vigil and men who will under any contingency be ready to adopt methods appropriate to new purposes. No plan can ever be rigid and in this context those who are charged with the duty of its implementation, must also know when to effcet modifications.

IN ANONYMITY

So far the general scheme of post-entry training has been discussed. It is a matter for consideration whether four months' training given at present in the Administrative School in Delhi is enough. It may be useful if at the end of every 7th year a Civil Servant is given an opportunity to have a fresh course in matters of administration and management. This may be done either by sending him to well-known business firms or alternatively by establishing a Staff College for the whole of the country. What is suggested is that there must be plenty of opportunities provided for broadening the outlook of the Civil Servant. What he picks up as he works his way up in the administration is indeed valuable, but it more or less is of a specialised type. Whereas he has to work now in a Welfare State it is necessary that he should have ample opportunities for adding to his knowledge.

STUDY GROUPS

So far attention has been concentrated on the top Civil Servants. More or less what has been stated about them applies to all grades of Civil Servants. The problem of fashioning the Civil Service is not very easy. We have inherited certain conceptions about Government servants in general and about top Civil Servants in particular. These prejudices have got to be overcome. The public to-day still feels that Civil Servants belong to a caste which has little or no sympathy for those who are outside it. The Civil Servant on the other hand has become conscious that he has to adjust and he must fit himself up with the ideas and attitude that will be consistent with the spirit of the times. He has to work in anonymity and perfect integrity. These virtues are of eternal value. In addition he has now to acquire fresh traits of character that he is one of the people, that he must be in tune with their aspirations and just as democracy is Government of the people for the people and by the people Civil Service must be Civil Service of the people, by the people and for the people.

PERSONALITY IS INNER SELF

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

Moreover, we should discover our weak points and strengthen them.

●

"I believe that personality is largely a matter of cultivation," wrote Alexander H. Revell, a prominent American merchant. "A man may have certain abilities and characteristics which are useless because he has not trained them to work for him."

In fact, personality is a continual process of development through life. And in the world we live in, it is a process that calls for continual adjustment to one's environment. The person who can adjust his personality to fit in with his environment can be said to have a strong and balance personality.

It is a matter of common knowledge that our thoughts influence our personality. Negative thoughts, for instance, would hardly be associated with a magnetic personality.

Moreover, negative thoughts betray themselves either in our gestures, glance, or voice, and are, therefore, an insuperable obstacle to the possession of a radiant personality. "I have never yet known," wrote Ralph Waldo Trine, "of one of a fearing, critical, and self-seeking type of thought to have in any appreciable degree the quality that we term 'personal magnetism.'

Since personality, then, is really dependent upon our good qualities, our chief preoccupation should be the constant perfection of the inner self. We should strive continually to make ourselves better. Moreover, we should not neglect those physical qualities that can improve our personality. And the less thought we give to personality the better, since the more consciously we seek it, the more elusive it becomes. If we but cultivate the inner self and those physical essentials that contribute to an agreeable personality, we will find that personality will radiate itself spontaneously.

UNZICKER WINS WEST GERMAN CHAMPIONSHIP

THREE points ahead of his nearest rivals' and without losing a single game Wolfgang Unzicker deserves great credit for winning the West German Championship at a very early age, with such a grand performance.

There were sixteen competitors participating in this tournament for the championship of West Germany at Berlin.

Last year's winner of this event, Rudolph Teschner gave a very poor account of himself when he finished eighth. Unzicker had an easy victory over Teschner in their individual game.

He had participated last year in the Saltsjobaden tournament and his success of this year in the German tourney has put him on the map of chess masters. His form is on the upgrade and before long we will see him in action in the preliminaries of the World Championship Challenger's Tournament.

BOMBAY CHESS

Pheroze Kanga, Falli Kanga, S. Rehman, Sheikh Ajmeri and R. Sunderam are leading in the qualifying division of the Bombay State Chess Championship. There are thirty players divided into 3 groups.

Sheikh Ajmeri who hails from Ajmer plays with an unorthodox style and is doing well with his combinative ideas. He played in Ajmer in the Railway Chess Club and was a businessman-cum-contractor till displaced as a result of the partition. His performance so far has been daring and successful but what will happen when he meets more serious opposition is anybody's guess.

The Kanga brothers Pheroze and Falli are leading in their groups. Pheroze won the Junior Championship this year and seems to be still enjoying good form.

Nimzovich Opening

The following game was played in the USSR Championship of 1944. One feels admiration at the ease with which Smyslov manoeuvres his Knight to subdue the powerful Tolush.

WHITE: A. Tolush.
BLACK: V. Smyslov.

1. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2. P-QKt3, Kt-KB3; 3. B-Kt2, B-B4; 4. P-K3, P-K3; 5. B-K2, P-KR3 (*1), 6. Castles, QKt-Q2 (*2); 7. P-Q3, B-K2; 8. QKt-Q2, Castles; 9. R-K1, B-R2; 10. B-KB1, P-QR4; 11. P-QR4 (*3), P-B3; 12. P-K4 (*4), PxP; 13. PxP, B-Kt5; 14. Q-K2, Q-K2; 15. KR-Q1, KR-Q1; 16. P-Kt3, Kt-B4; 17. P-K5 (*5), Kt-Q4 (*6); 18. Kt-B4, Kt-K5; 19. Kt-Q4, Kt (Q4)—B6; 20. Q-B3 (*7), Kt-KKt4; 21. Q-Kt4, RxKt (*8); 22. RxR, B-KB4 (*9); 23. BxKt, BxB; 24. Q-K2, BxR (Q5); 25. R-Q1, Q-B4; 26. P-B3, BxBP; 27. R-Q7, BxP (*10); 28. P-R4, Kt-K5; 29. KtxB, QxKt; 30. P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 31. P-R5, B-R2; 32. B-Kt2, Q-B5; 33. R-Q4 (*11), Kt-B6 (*12); 34. Resigns.

Chess

UNFAMILIAR

(*1) After only a few moves the players are in unfamiliar territory. White's original opening is met by a development reminiscent of a famous Reti-Lasker game.

(*2) The Knight has not gone to B3, as the Bishop Pawn must be free to advance.

(*3) A better measure was 11. P-QR3, to avoid weakening QKt4.

BLACK REFUTES

(*4) The advance of the King Pawn is certainly plausible but Black refutes it.

(*5) Better was 17. P-B3, Kt-Q6; 18. PxB, KtxB; 19. KR-Kt1, Kt-Q6.

(*6) Aside from the immediate threat of 18. ....., BxP; Black's pieces look menacing in the centre.

(*7) WHITE DECIDES TO FIGHT ON, AND THAT GIVES SMYSLOV A CHANCE TO DISPLAY HIS TACTICAL ABILITIES.

A SACRIFICE

(*8) Instead of capturing the Rook, Smyslov makes a sacrifice.

(*9) An embarrassing move to meet, as the Queen has no good flight square.

If now 23. Q-B4, Kt-K7ch; 24. BxKt, Kt-R6 ch; wins the Queen (Black's Knight checks can be reversed with equal effect). On 23. Q-R4, Kt-B6; If 23. Q-R5, P-KKt3; 24. QxP, Kt-B6ch.

(*10) 28. QxB is answered by Kt-B6ch while for 28. KtxB, QxKt!

WIN A ROOK

(*11) Black can now play 33. ....., Q-B8ch; and if 34. R-Q1, Kt-B6 wins a Rook.

(*12) But this is a prettier move. If 34, RxQ, KtxQch wins the Rook, and if 34, Q-B4, QxR; 35. QxQ, Kt-K7ch wins.

Queen's Pawn Game

Played in the 1945 Moscow tournament. Boleslavsky begins his ataack on the Queen side goes through the centre and suddenly shifts to the King side. It is a lightning attack that disintegrates the enemy lines.

WHITE: A. Kotov.
BLACK: I. Boleslavsky.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. B-Kt5, Kt-K5; 3. B-B4, P-Q3; 4. P-KB3, Kt-KB3; 5. P-K4, P-KKt3; 6. Q-Q2, QKt2; 7. B-KR6, (*1), BXB; 8. QXB, P-B4; 9. P-B3, Q-Kt3; (*2); 10. Q-Q2 (*3), PXP; 11. PXP, P-K4; 12. Kt-QR3, P-Q4 (*4); 13. QPXP, Kt (Q2) XP; 14. B-Kt' ch. K-B1 (*5); 15 PXP, K-Kt2; 16. Kt-K2 (*6), P-QR3; 17. B-B4 (*7), R-K1; 18. R-Q1, B-R6 (*8); 19. K-B1 (*9), KtXBP; 20. Q-B4 (*10), Kt-Kt5; 21. QXKt (B3), Kt-K6 ch; 22. K-K1, BXP; 23. Q-B2, BXR; 24. R-Q3 (*11), Q-Kt5 ch; 25. R-Q2, QR-B1 (*12); 26. B-Kt3, BXP; 27. BXB, KtXB (*13); 28. Q-Q4 ch, QXQ; 29. RXQ, Kt-B3 and White resigned.

Comments ..

(*1) White wastes time in forcing the exchange of Bishops, when he should develop other pieces.

(*2) Threatening to win a Pawn by 10....., QXP, or 10....., PXP; 11. PXP, QXQP.

(*3 This and White's previous move have taken away the best squares for the development of his Queen Knight.

ATTACK ON CENTRE

(*4) Black insist on breaking up the centre. A vigorous thrust which is much stronger than trying to win the Queen Pawn. If 12....., QXQP; 13. QXQ, PXQ; 14. Kt-Kt5 regains the Pawn with the better game.

(*5) Better than 14....., B-Q2, as Black wants to keep his Bishop for the attack.

(*6) White does not risk castling as the reply would be 16....., B-B4 and 17....., QR-B1.

(*7) On 17. B-R4, Blacks plays 17....., B-B4 (threatening 18....., Kt-Q6 ch) and....QR-Q1.

CHARMING

(*8) Not merely a surface brilliancy but the first move of a charming combination.

(*9) 19. P-B4 loses by 19....., BXP; 20. PXKt, Kt-K5; 21. Q-Q4, QXQ; 22. KtXQ, BXR.

(*10) On 20. Q-B3, R-K6. If White plays 21. R-Q3, BXP ch; 22. KXB, RXKt ch.; 23. KXKt, Q-B7 is mate.

(*11) White is the exchange down, but he is not yet convinced.

(*12) Threatens to win a piece by 26....., KtXB; 27. KtXKt, RXKt.

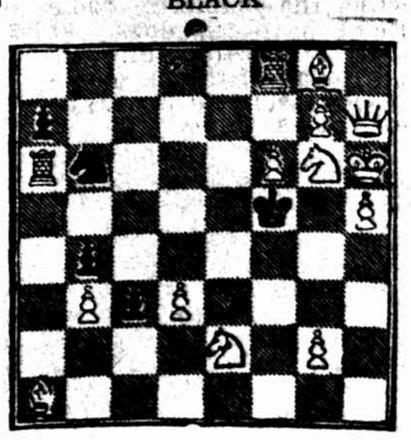
(*13) With the pretty idea of mate in one by 28.....R-B8.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 42
BY E. HEINONEN

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves, solution next week.

Problem No. 41 Keymove:—B-R5.

Building A New Malaya

(Continued from Page 2, col 1)

of planning the conversion of many existing schools into national schools. Building new schools could be performed rapidly with sufficient financial resources, but to provide them with staff of adequate training would be a much lengthier process.

The authorities estimate that some 33,000 teachers will be needed. A training scheme is already well under way at a college in England, and new training colleges are being established in the Federation itself, but the prospects of fulfilling the recommendations swiftly are remote. Achievement of the declared goal of universal primary education may have to be reckoned in decades rather than in years.

Included in the long-term programme is provision for adult education. Treating this as a matter of immediate urgency, authorities have founded adult education associations in every State and Settlement.

The Government subsidies these associations, and considerable progress has been made in many areas. The enthusiasm both of the leaders and the illiterate masses is striking.

Over all the prejudices of traditional groups and despite the slow and uphill struggle ahead, no one deprecates the principle of the new scheme—that no child in Malaya in the future shall be denied the advantage of education through circumstances, and that education must be planned in the best way possible to lead to the achievement of Malaya's avowed constitutional goal of eventual self-governing independence.

Everything evens up. As you have less hair to comb you have more face to wash.

Groucho Marx.

TRY SIDEWAYS, MAM

"Conductor! Help me off the train."

"Sure."

"You see, I'm stout and I have to get off the train backwards; the porter thinks I'm getting on and gives me a shove on again. I'm five stations past my destination now."

It is not difficult to have a child, but it is much more difficult to make a man of him.

Eleanor Roosevelt.

A psychiatrist is a man who, when a beautiful girl enters a room full of people, looks at everyone else.

Nobody cares how bad your English is if your Scotch is good.

T. Harry Thompson.

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Naru Shanker On Bank Of Godavari

200-YEAR-OLD BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE AT NASIK

By P. SWAMINATH

ONE hundred and fifteen miles by car on the grand trunk road from the port of Bombay one comes down the bridge that divides the river Godavari and Nasik from Panchavati. Panchavati, where Sri Rama spent his exile, is held sacred and as a result thousands of Hindu pilgrims flock to the sacred river to have a holy dip.

On these banks of the Godavari are many Hindu temples of different sects. It is here that Raja Bahadur Naru Shanker in 1747 built the temple of Naru Shanker supposed to be the richest and most highly sculptured building of those extant. This temple stands on the left bank of the Godavari exactly opposite to Balaji and Tarakeshwara temples, and to the East of the Ramgaya Pool where Rama is said to have performed the last rites of his father. The temple, smaller tough than that of Kala Ram with an enclosure of 124 by 83 feet is more richly carved and has some humourous and cleverly designed figures of ascetics. The temple stands in the middle of the enclosure and has a porch with the usual symbol of Lord Shiva, a Bull or Nandi accosting you at the entrance. With an inner dome wall that is capable of accommodating 75 persons the shrine faces west. It contains the linga of Lord Shiva surmounted by a spire. The outer roof is elaborately carved with a succession of pot lids arrayed in lines and adorned at intervals with humorous and grotesque figures of monkeys and men, elephants and tigers. The western part of the main entrance porch has intricate edged arches and numerous niches filled with cleverly cut figures. The top of the wall that encloses the temple is 11 feet broad and at each corner are semi-circular domes of about 10 feet in diameter. A fifth dome rises in the middle of the west wall with a large bell dated 1721 in European and Arabic numbers. The bell is 6 feet, circumference at the lip and is said to have been brought either from Bassein or Delhi, more likely Bassein. In the great flood of 1872 the waters of the Godavari rose to the level of the bell.

The top of the wall, near the bell, commands a fine view of the right bank of the Godavari, and as one stands there one could observe human life in various forms and silently passes this altar of Lord Shiva saying Good-bye to the past and present.

offering prayers and having their bath in the river.

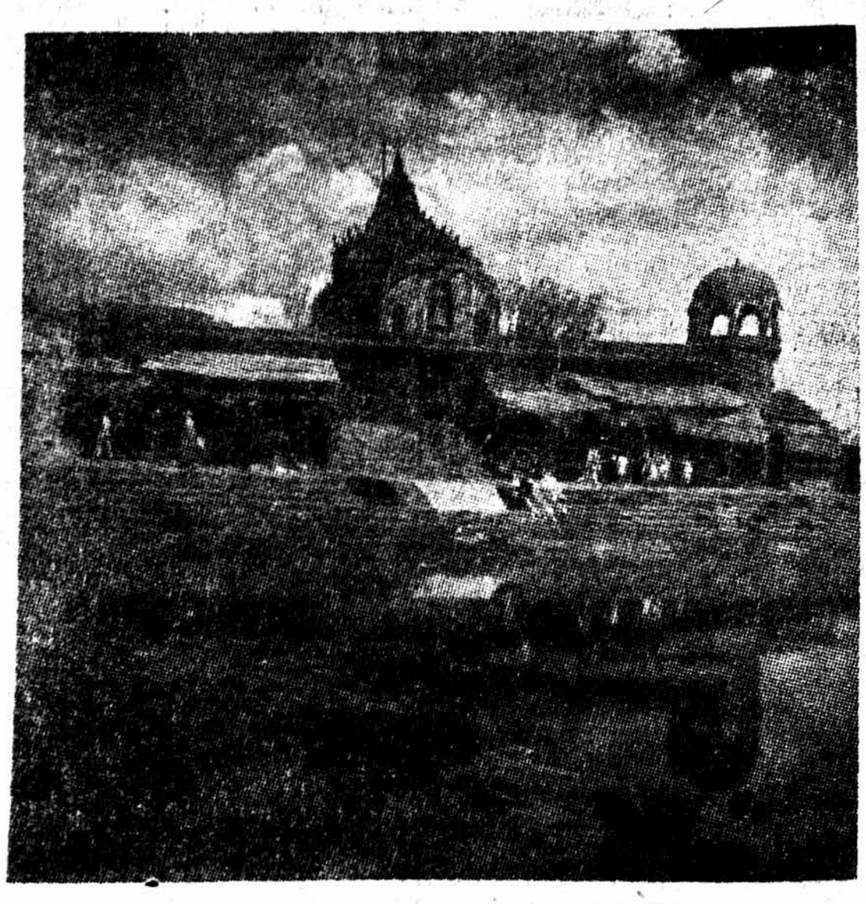
HUGE COST

This temple was built at a cost of £18,000, (Rs. 1,800,000). Even the steps leading from the waters' edge were built in 1756 at a cost of £6,000 (Rs. 60,000) by the same Naru Shanker. As one stands on the river banks one could rarely believe that today the temple that costs so much is being used for drying clothes and as a place for the poor to be seated expecting all the time with a lost hope of some one offering alms. And so, all these thoughts run up the mind as one looks at the river that calmly

Decorating A Niche

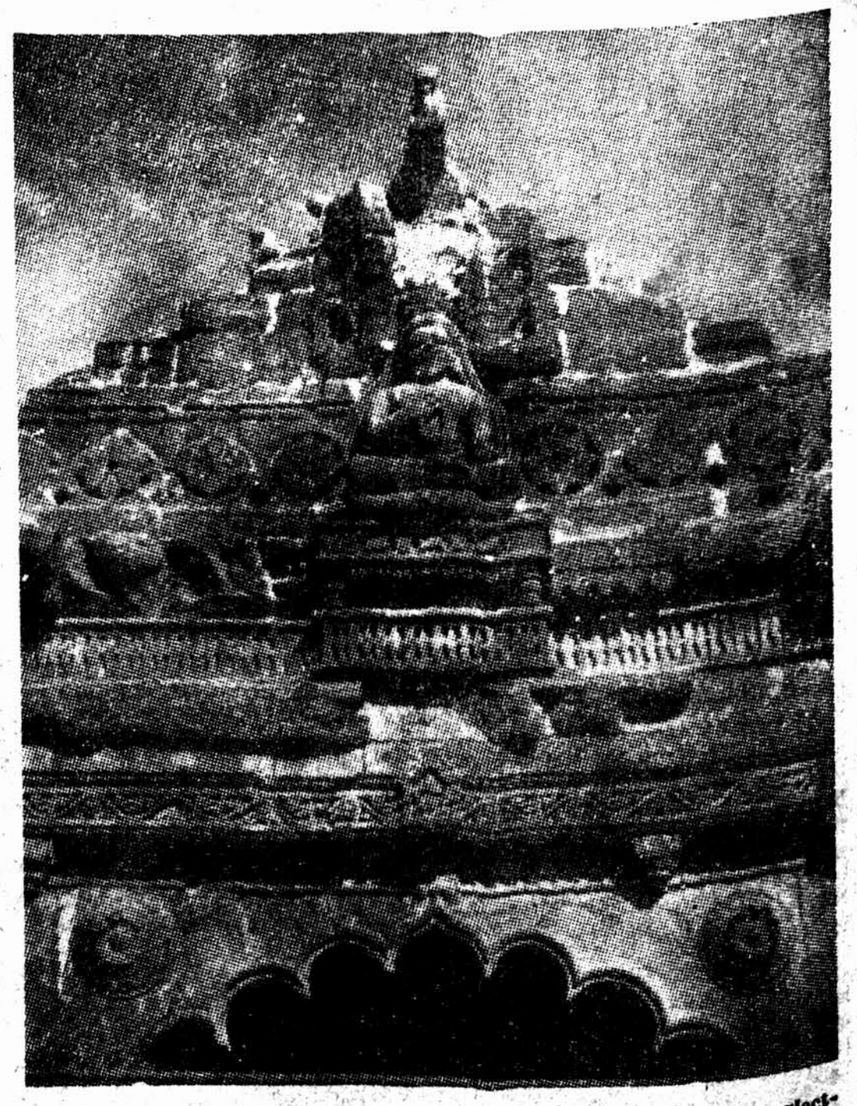
A piece of exquisite presentation of an episode from Hindu mythology in the temple.

REFLECTION IN GODAVARI



The Naru Shankar Temple at Nasik is situated on the bank of Godavari River and is beautifully reflected by the waters, its dome showing clearly.

IMPOSING ARCHITECTURE



Architectural beauty of the Naru Shanker Temple, though neglected, can be gauged from the details in the above picture of a view of the frontage.

Fold Your Tongue!

It has been proved that women's tongues are more agile than men's An American scientist tested the abilities of 865 people in rolling and folding their tongues. Not many could both roll and fold them. Try it yourself—the chances are almost 50 to 1 that you'll be unsuccessful.

But nearly four women in every hundred could do both, while only two men in every hundred could manage it.

Slightly more men were found able to roll their tongues without also being able to fold them. It didn't count the other way, for anybody, man or woman, who can fold a tongue can also roll it.

As for those who could do neither—well, 26.5 per cent of the men couldn't and 26 per cent. of the ladies couldn't. So men can modestly claim to be more tongue-tied—but only by a short head.

HEREDITARY

Buffum: "I see your girl got a prize at school for dictation."

Scuffum: "Yes, that kid gets more like her mother every day."

PROBLEM OF THE BIG CASINO

End Of Italy's Cold War Against San Marino

BY EDMUND STEVENS

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

ONE cold war appears to have ended quite apart from the outcome of the current worldwide "peace offensive."

The tiny leftist-ruled, landlocked Republic of San Marino and Italy have at last signed an accord terminating the quarrel which at one time resulted in a virtual blockade of San Marino by Italians.

The blockade was lifted a year ago when San Marino shut down its sumptuous new gambling casino long empty for lack of access.

Now the "postage stamp" republic has formally accepted stipulations laid down by the Rome regime a year ago, namely not to operate gambling casinos and not to permit establishment of radio or television stations on its territory.

The Italian state had objected to the San Marino casino not so much on moral as on selfish grounds, since it would have cut into profits of similar establishments at San Remo and the Lido Venice from which the Italian Government derives substantial revenue.

RADIO-TV MONOPOLY

Profits from the San Marino enterprise were to be divided between local authorities and private concessionaires who financed the project. By the same token the Italian Government objected to plans of another private syndicate to set up a radio and television broadcasting station inside San Marino as this would have invaded the monopoly franchise on both radio and television held by a state-owned corporation. Both projects —casino and radio and television station — were sponsored by private Italian interests.

In return for these concessions, the Italian Government undertook to pay San Marino an annuity of 150,000,000 lire. Technically, this amount figures as a rebate for customs duties and other taxes which San Marino, lacking its own tariffs and currency, contributes to the Italian treasury. Before the war this annuity was fixed at 3,000,000 lire.

Since the generally accepted ration of postwar lire to the pre-war is thirty to one, the new figure represents a real increase. Under the new accord not only will Italy resume the annuity payment, but also will make up arrears amounting to several hundred million lire.

The Italian Government further underwrites to the rehabilitation of the 20-mile narrow-gauge railway linking San Marino with the Adriatic seaport of Rimini to the extent of 350,000,000 lire and undertakes to operate the restored line for 13 years, half the operating course to be deducted from San Marino's annuity.

Having committed themselves not to operate the gambling establishment, the Sammarinesi now are pondering what to do with the sumptuous casino which tops the rocky brow of Titano where the republic nests.

Local authorities hope to convert it from a casino into a more highbrow tourist attraction. It has suggested that with slight alterations it could be used for music and stage festivals, thereby lifting instead of lowering the general cultural and moral tone.

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